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SOVIET SCIENTISTS MEET IN SUPPORT OF DISARMAMENT

LD140030Y Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 13, TASS--A broad program of concrete measures, advanced by the Soviet Union, with a view to end the qualitative and quantitative growth of armaments has been supplemented at the latest session of the U.N. General Assembly by new major initiatives. They have only one aim--restriction and reduction of armaments, above all, nuclear armaments. This was discussed today at a meeting held at the Moscow House of Scientists under the motto "For Peace and Disarmament." Present at the meeting were well-known Soviet public leaders, scientists, writers. As was noted by prominent professor of medicine Oleg Baroyan, the cause of the public's particular concern are the Pentagon's plans of the production of neutron weapon and making its operational with NATO. The recent approval by the U.S. Senate of the program of development of new types of armament has finally discrowned Washington's official assurances on deferment of these plans. In connection with this hypocritical manoeuvre the Soviet public urges all peaceloving forces to rally closer together their ranks in the struggle for deepening the process of relaxation of international tension, said Professor Baroyan. Those present at the meeting received with interest a report on a headway at Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments. They pointed out that the signing of such an agreement would be a powerful stimulus for further efforts aimed at recovering the international situation. Those present at the meeting welcomed an international week for disarmament to be held late in October.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE OFFICIAL URGES WORLD DISARMAMENT

LD161300Y Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 16, TASS--The world public should take the most resolute measures against the arms race. One of such measures is a mass international week of action for disarmament which is to begin on October 24, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, a TASS correspondent has been told by well-known scientist-chemist Oleg Reutov, vice-president of the Soviet Peace Committee. The public opinion of the people of good will is a great force, stressed Academician Reutov. The signatures of 700 million citizens of more than 100 countries to the new Stockholm appeal for an end to the arms race were submitted at the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament. Millions of people declared against the production and deployment of the neutron weapon in Europe. But despite the obvious successes of the peace champions, said Oleg Reutov, imperialist circles seek to revive the "cold war". The NATO Council has accepted an unprecedented long-term program of an additional build-up of armaments.

The recent time has revealed a tendency of development of such types and systems of weapons which kind of erode the line between the nuclear and conventional wars, Oleg Reutov pointed out. The absurd thought of "admissibility" of using some separate type of nuclear weapons is being brought home to the minds of people. Such systems of weapons are also being developed, because of which the arms race could exceed the limits of conceivable control and could not be regulated by political means. These actions are a serious threat to positive changes in international relations. The Soviet Union, the scientist noted, is ready to make all the necessary efforts to see to it that questions of military detente be, at long last, transferred into the sphere of practical decisions. We urge the foreign colleagues to come out for effective completion of the current negotiations on questions of disarmament, for conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, for the earliest convocation of a world conference on disarmament.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD141203Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program, conducted by Valeriy Kosovan, with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Leonid Sergeyevich Kolosov, candidate of economics and member of the editorial board of NEDELYA; and Sergo Anastasyevich Mikoyan, editor in chief of LATINSKAYA AMERIKA]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Hello, respected comrades. Today, we shall dwell on the current state of Soviet-American relations, on the causes of the currency disorders in the capitalist world, about the internal political situations in Guatemala and Bangladesh, and we will also answer a number of other questions.

Soviet-American Relations, SALT

[Anichkin] Interest in how Soviet-American relations are progressing is quite natural. Many people understand that the international climate depends on the direction in which relations between the Soviet Union and the United States develop. Past experience is sufficiently convincing evidence of this. As a rule, when a business-like, constructive and mutually advantageous approach was dominant in Soviet-American relations, a reduction in tension in international affairs was observed and favorable conditions were created for eliminating hotbeds of confrontation.

In connection with this one must recall certain of the clauses of one of the most important documents, signed in 1972, when the process of restructuring relations between the two states began. The document on the basis for relations between the Soviet Union and the United States stresses--and I quote--that a special obligation rests upon the Soviet Union and the United States, as upon the other permanent members of the UN Security Council, to do all they can to insure that no conflicts or situations arise which could heighten international tension. In accordance with this, they will help to insure that all countries live in conditions of peace and security without being subjected to outside interference in their internal affairs. This important document draws the conclusion that in the nuclear age there is no other basis for the maintenance of relations between the two states than peaceful co-existence. The development of ideology and social systems is not an obstacle to the development of normal relations based on principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual benefit.

[Kosovan] Undoubtedly, the problem of limiting strategic arms holds one of the main places in Soviet-American relations and many of our listeners are interested in the progress of the second stage of the talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Oleg Nikolayevich, what is the state of affairs here?

[Anichkin] The temporary agreement, which ran for 5 years, expired last autumn. The talks at which a new agreement was to be drawn up were not concluded and they presently continue. These Soviet-American talks are based on the principle of recognition of the existence of parity, or of an approximate equality in strategic forces between the Soviet Union and the United States. At the end of the 1960s Washington officially admitted the existence of such a parity and this became one of the motives for the United States to enter into talks with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms.

The American leadership's recognition of an approximate equality in strategic forces must not be regarded as something unexpected or as a good deed by the United States. It was a forced recognition of the strategic situation which had actually come about between the USSR and the United States by the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s as a result of the Soviet Union's achievements in the economic and scientific-technical fields. The existence of parity was recognized not only by the Repubican administration, which was in power when the first agreement was signed, but also by the present Democratic administration. A quote by Harold Brown, the present secretary of defense, is sufficient: We and the Soviet Union are in a position of approximate equality; in some indices we are ahead of them and in others they are ahead of us. In another statement it was noted that neither of the states had military superiority.

[Kosovan] And yet there is so far no agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, although a sufficient basis exists for it--the 1974 Vladivostok accord. Why is this?

[Anichkin] There are a number of causes. The Republican administration, in the presidential election year, did not have the boldness, and the Democrats, after they came to power 2 years ago, began to drag out the conclusion of the talks. And no matter how the United States might try to explain or justify this delay in drawing up the agreement, it is becoming increasingly clear to many people that the cause must be sought in Washington. And this is more or less admitted by the Americans themselves. It is desperately important for the world public to have a second-stage agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, states the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, which adds: Although this treaty is primarily already worked out, the Carter government has resisted and has not yet brought it to a conclusion. A whole range of reasons is quoted, including references to the fact that there is a disagreement on this question in the American Government.

[Kosovan] By all accounts it is a matter not so much of disagreement as of forces destructing the conclusion of a treaty.

[Anichkin] Yes, in the United States there are fairly influential forces representing mainly the militaristic circles and the military-industrial complex, which want to hamper or undermine the signing of a treaty. It is not hard to see that these forces intend, by means of stepping up the arms race and holding up the talks, to establish military superiority over the Soviet Union and to get the opportunity to pursue a policy from a position of strength.

Those who are actively striving to hamper the achievement of an agreement on limiting strategic arms would like to speed up the development and deployment of a new generation of strategic offensive arms. Moreover, they are resorting to unworthy methods. For example, the future agreement is being discredited in advance and there is a distorted representation of the Soviet Union's position, which in their opinion is allegedly seeking unilateral advantages and superior nuclear potential. In other words, they are attributing to the Soviet Union that which is not and which cannot be.

There are no grounds for the accusation that the Soviet Union is trying to achieve superiority in strategic forces. The talks and an agreement on the limitation of strategic arms are based on the principle of equality and equal security. We are not setting for ourselves, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the aim of achieving military superiority. We also know that this very concept loses its meaning in view of the present vast arsenals of nuclear arms and delivery systems which have already been stockpiled.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, U.S. opponents of a SALT agreement put forward these sort of arguments: The American people are hardly likely to approve an agreement and the Senate will not ratify it.

[Anichkin] These forecasts do not stand up to criticism. Public opinion polls over a long period show that 75 percent of Americans questioned come out in favor of the speediest conclusion of this agreement. As far as the Senate is concerned, there are indeed people in it who do not want, or are not ready, to admit the realities of our times. However, in the Senate the politicians who understand the importance of achieving an agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, which gives reciprocal benefits to both states, is growing. Senators McGovern, Edward Kennedy and Church are coming out actively in favor of an agreement.

The Soviet Union is coming out consistently in favor of the speediest completion of the talks and conclusion of an agreement. At the end of last month in New York and Washington, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, in his meetings with President Carter and Secretary of State Vance, again discussed this problem. Speaking in an interview with Soviet television, he said that these talks had been full of initiative and useful. There are certain moves in the right direction in the U.S. position but not yet enough to say that the questions have been settled. Cyrus Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, arrives in Moscow soon to continue the talks. One would like to hope that the United States will adopt a realistic and balanced position.

UNGA Session

(Galina Akeksandrovna Lesnykh) from Norilsk, and engineer (Oleg Vladimirovich Alekseyev) of Moscow ask: Is China taking part in the 33d session of the UN General Assembly and what position did its representative take in the disarmament debate?

Yes, China is taking part. It is, after all, a member of the organization. The speech by Huang Hua, PRC foreign minister, at the session was of a malicious, anti-Soviet nature. He gave a distorted, slanderous interpretation of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Chinese delegate intimidated the European peoples with the Soviet threat. He openly called on NATO countries to strengthen their self-defense and let it be known that Peking would be on that bloc's side in the event of a military conflict. The Chinese minister opposed the Soviet Union's new proposal to conclude an international convention strengthening the security guarantee for nonnuclear states. He alleged that this proposal--I quote--has as its aim the binding hand and foot of numerous medium and small countries and of depriving them of the capacity of self-defense. This is the sort of absurdity to which one can sink when the cornerstone of foreign policy is a course of foiling detente, exacerbating the international situation, a course for general militarization and preparation for war. China rejects nuclear disarmament and calls the decision on renunciation of use of force simply not worth discussing; the proposal to ban development and production of new forms of weapons of mass destruction empty illusions; the proposal for permanent members of the UN Security Council to renounce increases in their armies or build-up of non-nuclear weapons a new falsification.

The aims of the Peking rulers are basically hostile to the vital interests of the peoples, including of course the Chinese people, and the minister's speech at the UN session in this respect is highly indicative.

Western Currency Problems

[Kosovan] Leonid Sergeyevich Kolosov, candidate of economics and a member of the editorial board of the paper NEDELYA, will talk about the currency disorders in the capitalist world.

[Kolosov] The current outbreak of the currency crisis, as is noted with a rare unanimity by the Western press, has affected not only the currency markets but also the so-called free market in gold. Indeed, never before has the rate for the dollar, which remains the main reserve currency of capitalism, fallen so low or the price for the yellow metal risen so high. One of the bourgeois financiers, not without foundation, called the variations gold prices an index of concern, reflecting not only the economic but also the West's political instability. It was for this very reason that the annual joint session of the International Monetary Fund and International Reconstruction and Development Bank, two of the leading economic organizations, of the capitalist world, ended so scandalously and uselessly in Washington recently.

[Kosovan] What did they quarrel about at this session?

[Kolosov] About the same thing--that the leading countries cannot overcome the economic recession, rising inflation, historically high unemployment, and finally, chaos in the field of currency and financial relations, the chief villain continuing to be, it was said in plain terms, the United States of America. The bourgeois press has more than sufficiently analyzed the reasons for the chaos, which touched on one of the most sensitive fields of economic relations, the currency-financial field. They have been studied in all aspects. The collapse of the Bretton Woods currency system of capitalism, which was based on the past strength of the U.S. dollar, has been admitted in America itself. Today, the financial brains, both individually and working together, are struggling with one and the same problem: How to take out of circulation the billions of dollars which, in the form of so-called hot money or Eurodollars, are rolling around the capitalist world like timebombs, constantly breaching the unstable calm of the currency markets or bringing about the latest spasm of gold fever. How can the old currency system be replaced by a new one? We are in a vicious circle, the British FINANCIAL TIMES wrote. The dollar's instability causes a rise in gold prices, and raising the price of gold undermines what faith is left in the American currency.

[Kosovan] Leonid Sergeyevich, how should one understand your words about replacing the old currency system of capitalism with a new one?

[Kolosov] In the most direct sense. The point is that from 1 April, by decision of the International Monetary Fund, the old Bretton Woods system, which had been in use since 1944, was scrapped and new rules were introduced--these are called the Jamaica agreements--for international currency and financial relations in the capitalist world. These rules provide for a renunciation of gold as a world currency and the fulfillment of this function by the most stable or hard currencies. This is the first point. Enhancing the role of bank accounting funds of the IMF, or as they are also known, special drawing rights--this is the second point. And finally, the rejection of the dollar as the main calculating unit and reserve currency, replacing its function with floating currency rates. But it is one thing to introduce new rules and another to implement them. Even now, when in accordance with the Jamaica agreements all capitalist currencies are theoretically equal, the dollar remains the reserve currency of capitalism. It accounts for the greater part of the official currency reserves. It is the main currency for commercial deals; the currencies of 44 capitalist countries are tied to it and float with it.

[Kosovan] And here we return again to the question of hot money. Where did it come from?

[Kolosov] It is the result of many years of United States financing its foreign policy, foreign capital investments, tourism and so on without considering the state of its balance of payments or its gold reserves. For several years now, the U.S. balance of payments has shown a considerable deficit and the Federal Reserve Bank's gold reserves are melting away. It appears that there was too much intertia in trusting the world reserve currency, since the West European and other industrially-developed capitalist countries only came to their senses when the position became really critical. It's no good shutting the barn door after the horse has gone, the old proverb says.

[Kosovan] Indeed, they really have left it late, haven't they? And what do they think about this matter in the United States itself?

[Kolosov] I shall quote a few lines from the New York TIMES, which wrote about the present currency squabbles: Two timebombs placed at the very heart of the Western economic system are beginning to tick, at the very time when finance ministers from all over the world are assembling in Washington. Both these bombs, if allowed to explode, threaten to destroy the economic order that has been the foundation since the end of the World War II.

What are these bombs of which the paper speaks? The first is the American Government's intention to collect compensation duties on goods imported from Europe, beginning at the new year. The second is the reluctance of the U.S. to take serious measures to halt the continuing fall in the dollar rate, which is undermining the entire Western currency system. It must be said that the first and second bombs threaten mainly the European countries. Indeed, the introduction of compensation duties is a step toward protectionism and thus toward trade war. The dollar weakness, by the way, is not so much a hardship as a benefit for the United States, at least at the present time, since it gains twice over with the dollar falling--the dollar to which the current currency system of the West continues to cling. On one hand, it brings about a lowering of the customs barriers of its partners for its exports under the pretext of evening out the balance of payments and, on the other, it makes its exports more competitive by making use of the decline in the value of the dollar.

There is currently much talk about reforming capitalism's international currency system. However, in this matter, too, insuperable trade and economic contradictions exist among the United States, the Common Market countries and other bourgeois states. The specter of a trade war, the inevitability of further currency convulsions--this is the reality now facing the capitalist world.

Guatemalan Situation

[Kosovan] Listeners (Novikov) in Simferopol, (Abaneyev) in Vologda, (Olshchanskiy) in Moscow and (Lebedev) in Krasnoyarskiy Kray are interested in the situation in Guatemala. Comrade Sergo Anastasyevich Mikoyan, editor in chief of LATINSKAYA AMERIKA will answer your questions. If you please, Sergo Anastasyevich:

[Miloyan] If I am to speak about the Guatemala situation, I must first go back to the 1953 events when one of the first social revolutions in that part of the world took place in this rather small country in Central America, with a population of some 6 million.

That was when the government of the patriotically minded president Jacobo Arsenz announced its intention to carry out a number of progressive reforms, including agrarian reform. A reform of this kind would have touched on the interests not only of local landowners but also of the powerful United Fruit Company of North America. The northern neighbor had no desire to tolerate the liberation tendencies gaining strength in this banana country. For this reason, there followed an intervention organized by the United States and effected by mercenaries recruited from neighboring, reactionary states. The revolution was drowned in blood. Incidentally, a young Argentine doctor called Ernesto Guevara was at that time in the Guatemalan capital and became an eyewitness to the activities of imperialist hirelings. As he later said, this experience played a great part in his political education.

So, from 1953 this country has been a police torture chamber where, during the last 20 years tens of thousands of people have been killed and tortured to death. Even so, bloody reprisals have not smothered the people's will for liberation. Events of the last few weeks are convincing proof that Guatemalan patriots remain unbroken and that the military-fascist regime has no support other than from bayonets.

[Kosovan] Is there any interconnection between the growth of the antidictatorial movement in Guatemala and the tempestous events in Nicaragua, which almost led to the resignation of dictator Somoza?

[Mikoyan] There is undoubtedly an interconnection. What I mean is that Central American countries are bound not only within the formal framework of integration agreements but also have old traditions of common interests, common history, and so forth. Whatever happens in one of the countries is echoed in the others. This is evidently one of the reasons why the United States so stubbornly keeps supporting the Somoza regime. Regardless of the fact that Somoza managed to stay in power, the wide sweep of the struggle in Nicaragua has obviously served to stimulate the growing strike movement in Guatemala. This movement is of an undoubtedly political nature. It is aimed at the regime as a whole, not just for certain economic demands.

[Kosovan] Sergo Anastasyevich, what could you tell us about the workers' economic situation?

[Mikoyan] The living conditions of the people are simply those of paupers and they continue to grow even worse. In 1973 the annual income of an average Guatemalan was $350, but by 1976 it had shrunk to $288. At the same time, prices are rising. For instance, in the period 1970-74 alone food prices increased by 40 percent.

Out of every 12 children born, 1 dies due to lack of medical aid and malnutrition. Illiteracy in this country covers 83 percent of the population. Only one child in four goes to school. That's why Guatemala is a paradise for foreign capital. During the years 1971-75, foreign investments increased three-fold. In addition to all other miseries, a natural disaster--a very strong earthquake--occurred in 1976. Twenty thousand people lost their lives and 75,000 received injuries, while about 1 million lost their homes. Even this disaster was utilized by the reigning regime in the interest of a handful of speculators and grafters who, under cover of reconstruction work, appropriated huge sums made available for this purpose. The prices of food and accommodation rocketed still higher.

[Kosovan] What organized forces are there behind the all-people's movement in Guatemala?

[Mikoyan] It is not easy to answer this question. For the past 24 years these forces have been deeply underground. But, of couse, first of all I ought to speak about the communist party that is called the Guatemalan Labor Party. This is a truly heroic party that works in unbelievably difficult circumstances. I had the opportunity of meeting aktivists of the party in Panama, Bogota and other Latin American countries.

At one of the conferences of the Latin American peace movements the problem of conditions of political prisoners was discussed. The floor was given to the Guatemalan representative. He said that he, personally, had nothing to say about the condition of the prisoners inasmuch as there practically were none in his country. People arrested are subjected to inhuman torture for several days, after which they are killed. Their bodies are flung on the roads in order to frighten the population. Sometimes they are dropped, alive, from aircraft into the craters of volcanoes. Instances are known of women being beaten with logs, tied up and put into sacks together with hungry rats, and so on.

More ordinary sorts of murder are also carried out and then there are the so-called vanished. Sometimes whole families just vanish. On the whole, Guatemala is another Latin American country in which all the falsehood and hypocrisy of the campaign for democracy that is now and again proclaimed in Washington is exposed. Americans themselves admit that the military regimes in Central America are upheld only thanks to U.S. support. More than 1,500 Guatemalan servicemen have been trained at American military education establishments. From the United States come military equipment, loans and many other things.

But in juxtaposition to the activities of the reactionary forces, there is the growing solidarity of the left-wing forces. A most important part in this is played by trade unions as well as by peasant federations and student organizations. Dissatisfaction with the regime can also be observed among the bourgeoisie and its ruling circles.

[Kosovan] Sergo Anastasyevich, what do you think are the prospects of the Guatemalan liberation movement?

[Mikoyan] In my opinion, the situation in that country is such that this movement can only be successful by military means. But this makes the problem more complicated. From the events in neighboring Nicaragua we could oncemore convince ourselves of the advantages that an army, equipped with modern weaponry and an air force, has over ill-equipped insurgents. Of course, armed struggle in these conditions must be supplemented and combined with the most varied of peaceful methods of legal and illegal struggle. During the last few years Guatemalan revolutionaries have achieved great successes organizing the masses struggle. For this reason its present scope is not an accident. The guarantee of the success of this struggle is the creation of an active, broad front that will unite all the people and will also include the army. Let us hope that we shall not have to wait long for it.

Peking Links to Hong Kong

[Kosovan] (Devchanov), a resident of Ulyanovsk, asks us to talk about the British colony of Hong Kong. What is today commonly known as Hong Kong consists of a small island, the southern part of the Kowloon Peninsula and 33 islands adjacent to this peninsula. How did the establishment of this British colony occur? In 1941, Great Britain's Navy occupied the Island of Hong Kong and declared it a free port. Eighteen months later Britain forced China to give it the right of controlling the island forever and later annexed the southern part of the neighboring Kowloon Peninsula. Formation of the colony was completed in 1891, when a convention was signed in Peking according to which Great Britain received a 99-year lease and another part of the Kowloon Peninsula. This part was given the name of the new territories, which now comprise 90 percent of the area of Hong Kong as a whole and which in 1997 may revert to China. Such a prospect, however, does not frighten the local and foreign businessmen who have invested, and continue to invest, hundreds of millions of dollars in Hong Kong's economy.

In the first place, Peking has more than once come out with assurances, through its Hong Kong representatives, that it intends to preserve the status quo in the colony. But China's entrepreneurial activity in Hong Kong gives even more eloquent evidence of the Maoists' long-term plans. Peking's investments in this British colony are estimated at $2 billion. China controls the activity of 13 banks, many insurance companies and trading firms. Peking's emissaries are now holding talks with businessmen in the United States, Japan and Western Europe on creation of 50 or 60 joint enterprises in Hong Kong and the neighboring Portuguese possession of Macao.

Hong Kong today is a financial, trade, industrial, tourist and political center of great value to China and is in essence controlled by it. Its fate is in the hands of businessmen, politicians and trade union bosses who receive orders from Peking. In Hong Kong there are no strikes, demonstrations are not organized, political demonstrations are not held. The Chinese rulers have an interest in the enterprises controlled by Peking getting good profits. They demand that the trade unions controlled by them not disturb the smooth progress of the operating mechanism. It is known also that the army re-equipment program drawn up by China requires vast foreign currency resources. These requirements are partially covered by the income from Hong Kong, which annually amounts to $2-3 billion. Moreover, currency is not the only factor which shows Peking's interest in preserving the British presence on Chinese land; the Maoists use the colony as a base from which to send out their agents into the countries of Southeast Asia, where over 20 million emigres from China live.

Ian Smith Trip to U.S.

[Kosovan] How may one appraise the trip by Smith, the head of the Rhodesian racists to the United States? This is the question posed by (Nikolayev), from Gorkovskaya Oblast. One's attention is drawn first to the fact that the senators who officially invited Smith are supporters of a hard line on the Rhodesian question and are linked by invisible threads with the Salisbury regime. The multinational monopolies and corporations are sending oil to Rhodesia, which lubricates the mechanism of the racist army. They supply that army with tanks, airplanes, armoured vehicles, ammunition and equipment. Their funds are used to recruit and send to Rhodesia mercenaries, hardened murderers and cutthroats. In this context, Smith's visit to the United States is a face-to-face meeting with his bosses and patrons who want to preserve Rhodesia as their private domain.

This voyage is being undertaken at a time when the Zimbabwe patriotic forces are constantly achieving new successes in their struggle against the racist regime. The Salisbury authorities are suffering a collapse on both the political and military fronts. How can they escape defeat? Smith's talks in Washington serve as an attempt to find an answer to this question. This is how the progressive African public defines their aim.

MOSCOW BEGINS NEW ENGLISH-LANGUAGE RADIO SERVICE

WA122129 [Editorial Report WA] On 3 October Moscow began a new English-language radio service, the Radio Moscow World Service. The format of the new service consists mainly of newscasts on the hour, followed by political commentaries, interviews, and other features. While providing several additional hours daily of English-language programs for Radio Moscow, the new service will not involve any curtailment of programs currently being broadcast in other languages. The introduction of the World Service has been accompanied by discontinuation of Radio Moscow's service for Australia and New Zealand, elimination of one 30-minute broadcast from the 5 hours carried daily on the North American service, and reduction of English broadcasts by Radio Peace and Progress. Radio Moscow has increased the use of international service transmitters in the Soviet Union to reach as many listeners as possible for the World Service. Now on 14 hours a day--from 0400 to 1600 GMT and from 2100 to 2300 GMT--the world service plans to extend its broadcasting time to 24 hours a day beginning 25 October.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENTS REPORT END OF UNGA DEBATE

LD161445Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Dispatch by correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and Ye. Rusakov: "Debate Concluded"]

[Text] New York, 13 October--Yesterday evening a speech by the Algerian delegate--Foreign Minister A. Bouteflika--concluded the 3-week debate at the 33d UN General Assembly session.

In its' debate this representative international forum placed chief emphasis on the most burning issue of the present day--ending the arms race and disarmament. This reflects, above all, the peoples' determination to end the arms race, to solidify international detente and to create an insurmountable barrier to a new destructive war.

The important Soviet initiatives which have repeatedly been put forward in this sphere--above all, the proposals on ending production of nuclear weapons and other types of mass destruction weapons and for a total ban on nuclear tests--won the support of an overwhelming number of countries. Delegates, particularly representatives of the developing countries, repeatedly emphasized during the debate that the new Soviet initiatives advanced at this session--to conclude an international convention on strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear states and the proposal not to place nuclear weapons on the territory of states which do not now have them--are important steps on the path of the practical realization of the principle of the nonuse of force and the creation of a real barrier to the dangerous proliferation of nuclear weapons.

During the debate much attention was devoted to one of the planet's "hottest spots"--the Near East. On the last day of the debate, as on the first day, sharp words of censure were heard against U.S.-Israeli diktat, as well as against the shameful role being played by the Egyptian leadership, which has betrayed the just cause of the Arab peoples.

Yesterday, as though bringing this debate to an end, Algeria's foreign minister once again condemned the dangerous deal behind the Arabs' backs and emphasized the urgent need to liuqidate the consequences of Israeli aggression.

The speakers who spoke during the general political debate also repeatedly emphasized the need finally to liquidate the vestiges of colonialism and to step up the struggle against the racist regimes in southern Africa, which rely on the direct assistance of NATO powers. As the representative of the Seychelle Islands, in particular, pointed out, the Western countries' dangerous interference in Africa's internal affairs threatens new conflicts in this part of the world.

And so, an important stage in the work of the General Assembly session is over. Now a no less crucial part of its work begins--the painstaking search to formulate effective resolutions. General attention will be riveted on the First (Political) Committee of the United Nations, which begins its work next Monday. A discussion of the new Soviet initiatives and a wide range of disarmament issues are on the agenda.

SOVIET UN PEACE INITIATIVES NOT RECOGNIZED BY U.S., PRC

LD130917Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[International review by observer Nikolay Pastukhov: "Important Peace Initiatives"]

[Excerpt] U.S. President J. Carter was once forced to admit that "only at such multilateral forums as the United Nations is it possible to really tackle the solution of the most pressing world problems." An extremely realistic statement. But the logical question arises among political observers who attentively follow UN affairs: What is preventing the United States from fulfilling the resolutions of that high world organization?

Let us turn to the facts. On the Soviet Union's initiative the last UN session adopted a "Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of the Relaxation of International Tension," which makes it incumbent on countries to take steps toward ending the arms race. And what is actually happening? Certain circles thinking in NATO concepts and far removed from detente are doing everything to start a new round in the arms race, in particular a neutron round. In addition the United Nations adopted a well-known resolution providing for the peaceful settlement of the Near East crises by means of talks between all interested parties, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Yet Washington, together with Tel Aviv and Cairo, conducts separate diplomacy at Camp David, which does not bring a settlement in the Near East any closer but indeed makes it recede further. Finally, as a result of U.S. obstruction, the convening of a world conference on disarmament has been delayed for 7 years.

All these are indisputable facts which indicate that there are influential forces in the United States which are pushing the country onto the dangerous path of confrontation not only with the Soviet Union but with the entire world community. It is no accident that the delegates to the 33d UN session are drawing attention to the need, during the current debates, to strive for the implementation of all UN resolutions and not to violate the political will of this most representative "roundtable," at which envoys from all the peoples of the world sit.

Speaking of those who are going against the spirit of the times and the will of the United Nations, we must also mention the present Peking leaders, who are trying by all available means to lay subversive mines under the cause of detente and are calling unambiguously for a global military conflict.

The key question of today is the problem of disarmament, whose solution could transfer the process of political detente to the military sphere. From one UN session to the next the Soviet Union has purposefully and consistently put forward a series of drafts whose implementation would make possible a decisive change for the better in the international political climate. Among these recommendations, suffice it to mention the following: the universal and complete cessation of nuclear tests; the prohibition of chemical and radiological weapons; renunciation of the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons including neutron weapons; the signing of a world treaty on the nonuse of force.

At the present UN session A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, has put forward the proposal that the following question be discussed as an important and urgent matter: "On the Conclusion of an International Convention on Strengthening Security Guarantees of Nonnuclear States." What is the essence of this proposal? In the conditions of the arms race, stockpiles of nuclear weapons are continuing to grow. Naturally, the nonnuclear countries want international legal guarantees of the nonuse of nuclear weapons against them.

The Soviet Union has again proposed a cut in military budgets, primarily by states which are permanent members of the Security Council, of a fixed percentage, with some of the resources saved to be allotted as aid to developing countries. This proposal is invested with highly humane meaning. In fact, according to UN figures, more than one-third of all mankind is without elementary medical assistance, while about 700 million people are permanently undernourished.

And finally, the present UN session could do a service to the cause of peace if it promotes the convening of a world conference on disarmament which would adopt resolutions binding on states.

Representatives of 90 states have spoken in the course of general political discussion from the UN platform. The positions set out by them indicate convincingly that most of the world's countries approve the cause of extending and deepening the detente process and eliminating hotbeds of tension, which are a danger to the cause of peace. It is quite obvious--and this is acknowledged by the majority of realistically minded political observers in the West--that the credit for the fact that modern international relations are developing in the direction of detente belongs above all to the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

UN THIRD COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK; DELEGATES CITED

LD131236Y Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 13, TASS--The United Nations Third Committee for Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Questions has started work here. It is concentrating on questions of implementing the people's right to self-determination and early granting of independence to colonial states and peoples, the liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination.

Representatives of the socialist, African and non-aligned countries envoys of several national-liberation movements stressed in their speeches that the right to self-determination is the most important prerequisite for the political, economic and social progress of the peoples. At the same time, they noted the genuinely historic significance of the declaration of the granting of independence to colonial states and [word indistinct] adopted by the United Nations on the initiative of the USSR, assessing it as the most important anti-colonial manifesto of our epoch.

"The national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America," it was pointed out by the Polish representative W. Neneman, "achieved tremendous successes in a short space of time in the struggle against colonialism. However, the racialist regimes in the south of Africa go on obstructing in every way, as before, the implementation of the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe, and the Republic of South Africa to national self-determination".

He urged the international community to rally its efforts to achieve the earliest eradication of all vestiges of colonialism and racialism.

Having pointed to the need of respecting the right of the peoples to decide their destinies themselves, the representative of Yugoslavia D. Mateljak reaffirmed Yugoslavia's adherence to the cause of solidarity with and support of the struggle waged by the peoples for national liberation, independence and national sovereignty.

The representative of the GDR H. Keilau criticized strongly the policy of the Western powers, which pursue the purpose of undermining the unity of the forces that are waging a struggle for the liberation of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. The international community, he said, cannot allow the forces of imperialism and their henchmen to impose upon the peoples of the South African continent a settlement, which would perpetuate their complete political and economic control to the detriment of the interests of the indigenous African population. The need of supporting even more resolute the struggle waged by the peoples of South Africa and the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination and independence was stressed by M. Samhan, representative of the United Arab Emirates.

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES HARMFUL EFFECTS OF RADIATION

LD131200Y Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 13, TASS--The United Nations special political committee unanimously approved resolution expressing concern with the harmful effect of atomic radiation on man and environment. A report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation submitted in this connection to the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly emphasizes the need of concentrating efforts on discussing such topical problems as determination of courses of radiation, evaluation of harmful doses of radiation hazardous for man and environment. It is believed here that the results of the joint efforts in this sphere have considerable practical importance for protection of human health and environment.

The Soviet Union's representative, Y. Drozdov, setting out the Soviet Union's stand, stressed that complete and final ridding of mankind from radioactive contamination largely depends on solution of the problem of nuclear disarmament that would preclude the very opportunity of using nuclear energy in military purposes.

The Soviet Union declares consistently for the speediest solution of this important problem and suggested for this purpose to reach agreement on ending production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradual scaling down of accumulated stockpiles of nuclear weapons until they are liquidated completely, of great importance would also be successful conclusion of talks of general and complete banning of nuclear weapon tests.

The Soviet Union, specifically, suggested to put on the agenda of the current session the question on conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of security of non-nuclear states as an important and urgent matter and also suggested to make an international arrangement on non-emplacement of nuclear weapons in the territories of states where there are not such weapons at present. The implementation of these proposals would hamper considerably further spread of nuclear weapons, would largely decrease the threat of their possible use and the danger of radioactive contamination of the planet this involves.

UN FIRST COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES

LD171004Y Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reports:

The U.N. General Assembly's First Committee (political and security) has got down to work. A whole set of questions relating to curbing the arms race and to disarmament are in the centre of attention of the participants of the discussion. The biggest (?interest is shown in) Soviet peace initiatives, aimed at strengthening international peace and security, at expanding and deepening the process of relaxation of international tension.

The Committee will consider questions of realization of recommendations and the decisions of the recent U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament. The session is known to have been keynoted by approval of Soviet initiatives, prompted by the care for peace and prevention of the threat of a thermonuclear holocaust. Underlying the concluding document of the special session were Soviet proposals formulated in the USSR's document on practical ways of ending the arms race, which has been warmly approved at the United Nations.

A new peace initiative of the USSR, which proposed conclusion of an international convention on stronger guarantees of security of non-nuclear states holds a major place in the agenda. The draft convention has enlisted broad support of the Assembly delegates, who regard this document as one of the main elements of consolidating the nuclear non-proliferation regime and lessening the danger of a nuclear war.

Speaking at the opening of the discussion at the Committee, Argentina's permanent representative Ortiz de Rosas has said that the international convention, proposed by the Soviet Union, "is the first major step towards implementation of the provisions of the program of action, adopted at the special session on disarmament, and its practical realization would lessen to a large extent the threat of a nuclear war and would substantially consolidate international security".

At the Committee's meetings the delegates are to discuss such important constructive initiatives, put on the agenda of the international forum on the initiative of the Soviet Union, as the banning of chemical and bacteriological weapons, full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, prohibition of the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, reduction of military budgets.

The Committee will separately discuss the question of convocation of a world conference on disarmament which has been initiated by the Soviet Union. This proposal has already been backed by more than 100 U.N. member-states.

The question of implementation of the declaration of strengthening international security, adopted by the United Nations on the USSR's initiative, has also been put on the agenda. This important document has largely helped envigorate the efforts of the international community, aimed at ensuring durable peace and security of the peoples, consolidating the process of detente and preventing the threat of a new war.

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS DISCUSSED AT UN FOURTH COMMITTEE

LD171116Y Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 17--Questions related to the plundering activity of multi-national corporations in colonial territories and in the south of the African Continent are being discussed in the Fourth Committee of the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Committee's report, submitted for consideration to the participants in the debate, points out that the activity of multi-national monopolies in the South of Africa helps strengthening the racist regimes and is an obstacle on the road of the peoples of the region to national liberation. Abolition of colonialism in all its shapes and manifestations, the document emphasizes, still is one of the most important international tasks. Its successful accomplishment largely depends on early end to the exploitation of the oppressed peoples by the multi-national Western corporations.

Alemaheiyu Seyfu, the Ethiopian representative, exposed the activities of the imperialist monopolies in Africa. He said that the tremendous natural resources, cheap labour and exceptionally big profits made from the exploitation of the peoples of South Africa and also military-strategic interests were the main causes of the interest of the Western countries and monopolies in the maintenance of the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury. He added that the West, by granting broad economic, financial and military aid to the authorities of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, was becoming a direct accomplice in the bloody crimes of the racists against the indigenous African population.

The representative of Syria emphatically called for an end to the strategems of the imperialist forces of the West and their monopolies, designed to strengthen the military and economic potentials of the racist regimes. The Western powers and their monopolies, he declared, making fabulous profits from the slave labour of Africans, converted the South of Africa into a constant seat of tension, a springboard for struggle against the national liberation movement of the African peoples. It is therefore the duty of the United Nations to put an end to such criminal activity of the monopolies and to bring about the severance of any economic, financial and military relations with the racist regimes, the Syrian representative pointed out.

TASS REPORTS NONALINED BROADCASTING COMMITTEE MEETING

LD161640Y Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Dar Es Salaam, October 16, TASS--A meeting of the cooperation committee of the radio-broadcasting organization of non-aligned states opened at Arusha today. Representatives of nineteen nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which are members of the committee, will discuss problems related to the development of mass media in the developing countries, struggle against "informational colonialism"--domination of information agencies of the imperialist powers in the world news market.

The developing nations, which are (?building) up an independent economy, depend fully on the information supplied by a few transnational agencies, such as the REUTER, FRANCE PRESSE, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL and the ASSOCIATED PRESS, it is pointed out editorially by the Tanzanian newspaper SUNDAY NEWS. They actually monopolize the dissemination of information about the developing countries and among them.

This information--usually partial and distorted--serves mainly the interests of imperialism, the newspaper says. These information giants are directly linked with their governments through the property and administration system. And within the framework of this system they often over-emphasize the news that has no concrete importance, or, on the contrary, hush up events that are of no interest to their own countries, the SUNDAY NEWS points out.

The creation of the cooperation committee was one of the practical steps to implement the decisions adopted by the Dehli ministers of information of the developing countries in 1976, which drew up a joint strategy of struggle against imperialist influence in the sphere of information.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ON WPC CALL FOR WORID DISARMAMENT WEEK

ID122010Y Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 12 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 12, TASS--The appeal of the Presidium of the World Peace Council to all the fighters for peace to hold 24-31 October a week of action for disarmament has found a broad response in the Soviet Union. The action will serve the great cause of the struggle to deepen detente and put an end to the arms race, said writer Nikolay Tikhonov, president of the Soviet Peace Committee, to a TASS correspondent.

It is difficult to overestimate, he said, the socio-political impact of the mass anti-war campaigns in which peoples of different countries participate. These campaigns contribute to the consolidation of the peace forces serving a strict warning to the militarists. Mass actions are especially important because, despite the positive developments in the international relations, the increasing awareness of the negative consequences of the arms race for all the fields of human endeavour, the material preparations for war continue. The military spending in the NATO countries continues unchecked, with the achievements of science and technology utilised to develop the neutron bomb and other monstrous weapons of mass destruction.

Recently, Tikhonov said, major international actions for disarmament have been successfully implemented. This year sees the completion of the collection of signatures under the new Stockholm appeal to put an end to the arms race. Nearly 700 million people have put their signatures. The worldwide campaign against the neutron bomb revealed a high degree of solidarity between different public movements, parties and organisations. "The Soviet peace champions, Tikhonov said, are taking a most active participation in all the campaigns aimed at resolving this cardinal problem of today."

The attention of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly is focused on the new Soviet initiatives aimed at a further improvement of the international climate, Tikhonov pointed out. We take pride in the fact that the principles of the peace policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet Government are, for their clarity and meeting the aspirations of the working people, supported by the broad popular masses.

The peace movement will permit no one to stop the process of detente and to reverse humanity's course back to the times of the cold war. It will not permit the forces of militarism to threaten the peoples with a new world war, said Nikolay Tikhonov.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON MACROMOLECULAR CHEMISTRY OPENS

ID170546Y Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 17 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Tashkent, October 17, TASS--An International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry was opened in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan (Soviet Central Asia), today. It is attended by 2,000 specialists from 28 countries. 600 papers and reports were submitted for discussion.

Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, sent a message of greeting to the symposium.

Brezhnev Greetings

ID170958Y Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 17 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 17, TASS--On behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet people and on his own behalf Leonid Brezhnev sent a message of greetings to the participants in the International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry who have gathered in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) to discuss topical problems of the science of chemistry.

The symposium, the message says in particular, is taking place in conditions when the efforts of all peace-loving forces of our planet are directed at preserving and strengthening peace, averting the danger of a nuclear-missile war, at further deepening the process of relaxation of international tension. The Soviet Union is in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and the security of peoples. It is making a worthy contribution to the solution of these tasks of importance for the whole of mankind.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed confidence that the symposium's work will facilitate the further development of the chemical science, the deepening of scientific-technical ties between scientists and specialists of various countries, will facilitate the attainment of full understanding among peoples in their struggle for lasting peace and social progress.

KENNEDY CITED ON NEED FOR SALT AGREEMENT

LD162056Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[For the Security of the Peoples"--TASS headline]

[Text] San Francisco, 16 October, TASS--A prominent U.S. political figure, Senator Edward Kennedy, in an article in the Los Angeles TIMES, has stressed the need for a speedy and successful conclusion to the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

"When Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received me last month," Kennedy writes, "we discussed the importance of a stable and effective SALT agreement." During the discussion, the senator points out, the Soviet leader particularly noted the danger of building up nuclear arsenals.

Edward Kennedy evaluates the recent talks among Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, President James Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on SALT as an "inspiring hope." He indicates that the continuation of the talks in Moscow during Cyrus Vance's visit will make it possible to bring the achievement of an accord closer. The agreement on limiting strategic weapons "is of incomparable importance from the viewpoint of its significance for the security of our two countries and the entire world," writes the senator.

Edward Kennedy criticized attempts by certain forces in the United States to block a SALT accord with the Soviet Union. He condemned the aspiration of the opponents of detente to make the achievement of an agreement dependent on questions that are related to it.

"We must not turn the agreement on strategic arms into the hostage of less central questions," stressed Edward Kennedy, who points out that the signing of an agreement would be responsive to the national interests of both countries and would lessen the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

SMITH VISIT COMPROMISES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS STAND

LD152306Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Vsevolod Shishkovskiy commentary]

[Text] Ignoring the protests of progressive public opinion, primarily the states of independent Africa, the U.S. officials have offered Ian Smith, head of the Rhodesian regime, the opportunity to extend his stay in the country. Smith has left on a trip to various states, during which meetings have been arranged between the racist leader and U.S. political figures. Over to our commentator Vsevolod Shishkovskiy:

Reporting on the start of Ian Smith's trip around the United States, correspondents of foreign information agencies have commented on the good-humored and unrestrained atmosphere that marked his talks with U.S. figures. In San Diego, California, for example, the racist leader was the honored guest of the 19th Annual Conference of UPI Editors and Publishers, one of the United States' largest news agencies, which takes an active part in the formation of U.S. and international public opinion.

And it should be mentioned that Smith's speech was received with understanding by the participants at the conference, before whom the leader of the illegal Salisbury regime was very frank. We came here to further strengthen our ties, he stated. As far as we are concerned--he continued--we are doing and have done everything which the free world expected and wanted of us.

Such straightforwardness has obviously perplexed a number of official Washington figures who are waging a particularly zealous struggle for human rights and liberties, for this is a statement from an inveterate racist who put up prison walls in Rhodesia for the 5-million native Africans. These public figures have no desire for a public promulgation of the special relations which have developed between the Salisbury regime and international imperialism, which is, according to Smith's definition, the free world, the interests of which the racists are striving by all possible means to protect and strengthen. It is these imperialist interests which determine the Rhodesian policy of the United States and other Western states which even now--when under the blows of the national liberation movement of Zimbabwe patriots the Salisbury regime is splitting at every seam--are attempting in every possible way to support their henchmen. Smith's invitation to visit Washington had just such an purpose: It is an action by certain U.S. circles who, refusing to abandon their attempts to perpetuate the neocolonialist order in Rhodesia which is so advantageous to them, have convincingly shown the long-suffering peoples of the African Continent the real essence of the so-called new U.S. policy in Africa, which has been so forcibly advertised recently by U.S. propaganda, and UPI in particular, whose bosses are presently giving such an amiable reception to the racist leader.

The world still has an opportunity to assess the sincerity of the statements by the Washington administration and Western propaganda on their adherence to the respect for and defense of human rights.

Further Commentary

LD151720Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Here is a comment about the trip of the head of the Rhodesian regime, Ian Smith, to the United States.

Many observers believe that the permission given to the racist prime minister and his men to come to the United States shows how far the American ruling cirlces have gone in their policy of legalizing racism in Rhodesia. And this is not just the case of Ian Smith personally. Actually, Washington has granted a visa to the Rhodesian racism on the whole. The move of the American administration, which at first glance seems so scandalous, actually reflects the stand the United States has now taken on the Rhodesian problem.

During Smith's visit, the American newspapers, including the Washington POST, have been insistently putting forth the idea of the need to search for an agreement with the present Rhodesian regime. Judging by what the American press is saying, the United States and Britain have worked out a new version of an Anglo-American plan on Rhodesia based on a quick advancement formula. Brushing aside all the fancy wording, the West, according to the new version, drops the demand for holding a general election in Rhodesia as a preliminary condition for the West's recognizing the transitional government.

Secondly, the recognition of the world community is no longer needed to legalise such a government. Taken together, those proposals mean actual recognition and legalization of the Smith plan of an internal settlement and proclamation of the fictitious independence of Rhodesia by the end of the year, on the basis of the present puppet rule. The proposals also provide for the imperialist West guaranteeing the implementation of the new plan.

Smith's visit to the United States and another zigzag in the policy of the West on the Rhodesian problem is viewed in Africa in the light of the growing liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. This struggle creates a real threat to colonial (order), and consequently to the interests of international imperialism in that country. The entire policy of the leading Western countries aimed at pacifying the racists in Rhodesia, including Smith's visit to America, shows that the West intends to go on imposing its own solution on the Rhodesian problem, and that solution is based on a compromise with racism and on preserving the positions of international monopolies in the country.

Invitation to State Department

LD170920Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] It has been officially announced in Washington that Smith, ringleader of the illegal Rhodesian regime, has been invited for new talks at the State Department. At these talks, in which representatives of the United States and Britain will participate, a plan to prepare a so-called all-party conference on Rhodesia will be discussed. By this means the United States and Britain hope to split the ranks of the national-liberation movement in Zimbabwe and to perpetuate the colonial regime in Rhodesia under another name.

95TH CONGRESS HELPS MONOPOLIES, NOT WORKING CLASS

LD161228Y Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: A session of the 95th Congress of the USA has ended. Senators and members of the House of Representatives went each to their own constituencies in order to campaign for the forthcoming off-year elections to be held in November to elect one third of the Senate, the entire House of Representatives, governors and local government bodies. The two-year session was marked by increased right-wing tendencies in the foreign and home policy of U.S. ruling circles and a further onslaught by monopolies on the rights of the working people.

Under pressure from the military-industrial complex the Congress granted, practically without objections, all of the Pentagon's requests, having allocated for it a record sum of 117.3 billion dollars for the 1979 fiscal year. The overall "ceiling" for the Pentagon's spending was set legislatively, earlier this year, at 128.5 billion dollars. Such "double book-keeping" figures make available to the Pentagon enormous reserve funds which it may always use at its own discretion for carrying out various military programs. The Pentagon has secured funds for the development of the latest types and systems of arms such as intercontinental ballistic missiles of the MX type, cruise missiles, a system of Trident missile-carrying submarines, new planes, ships, and tanks. The United States' financial contribution to the NATO's military build-up has been increased considerably and it is planned to build more military bases inside the country and abroad.

As before, the Congress willingly allocates funds for foreign "aid" programs which are used by Washington as leverage for ensuring its strategic and political interests abroad. 9.2 billion dollars have been allocated for these purposes for the 1979 fiscal year.

At the same time, the ruling circles have taken course toward toughening home policy and restricting civil liberties. The Congress approved a reform of the civil service which imposes serious restrictions on the political activity of government employees.

The bills on a reform of criminal law and a reform of intelligence organs, also encroach on the civil and political rights of Americans.

A number of Congress decisions were prompted by a desire to make the population bear a still greater burden of economic difficulties. Thus, funds for a public works program were cut considerably under the pretext of combatting inflation. The taxes paid by the Americans pay to the social security fund were raised.

On the other hand, the monopolies have every reason to be pleased with the work of the Congress. The Congress approved a bill on a reform of taxation, making considerable cuts in profit taxes and thus bringing billions of dollars in extra profit to big businessmen. The energy program, which was adopted by the Congress after much delay and procrastination, enables the oil monopolies to raise the prices of oil products by ten percent a year, up to 1983, after which they will be free to increase prices uncontrolled.

Commenting on the results of the session, Senator McGovern admitted that the Congress has done nothing to solve acute social problems in the United States, such as the problems of unemployment, inflation, the crisis of the cities, inadequate health and social welfare services.

U.S. LAW ON REFORM OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES RIDICULED

LD160304Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has signed a law on the reform of government agencies envisaging the introduction of a new code of conduct for government officials. At the same time the President issued a decree setting up 12 new general inspector posts for departments and other state institutions. Here is Viktor Levin's satirical commentary "Trust in the Code":

The expression in the title rephrases somewhat the well-known expression "Trust in God and Keep Your Powder Dry." One must suppose that President Carter, who is constantly stressing his piety, is also familiar with this. But even if it does not exist in the English language, the head of the Washington administration acts in accordance with this expression. The code of conduct for government officials demands that they adhere to such norms of conduct as politeness, courtesy and concern. According to the new law, the government official who permits himself to be rude to a petitioner is liable to lose his job.

It is hard to judge how these regulations will be put into practice. It is said that in the Washington corridors of power, petty clerks [words indistinct] they know exactly what the demand for politeness (?means) to start with: At any moment the boss may think someone locked askance at him--and farewell to your job.

There are in fact more than 6 million unemployed [word indistinct] and who better than an official of the state apparatus should know that official figures differ from facts, such as the distance from Washington to New York, or between the capital and Los Angeles? So those who reign in vast departments do not even need to read the text of the law with great attention. The President, said one of those possessing luxurious officers who requested that his name not appear in print, is canvassing for votes, a necessary practice on the eve of the November elections; but we highly placed officials [words indistinct] will go on doing our job.

And they will, too. You will never understand their code of conduct. But for the moment the President is not counting on this. The administration [words indistinct] of government institutions revealed that hundreds of associates right up to deputy directors were engaged in machinations. The affair went so far that even in the CIA during repairs they invented such additions that what needed to be done on paper increased fourfold. Therefore Carter decided (?on the reform) of conduct and on the appointment of general inspectors. In Washington alone--and they took this in (?with difficulty)--there will be 12 rogues more, said one oldtimer. And everyone who heard him nodded in agreement.

SUPREME COURT REJECTS BAN ON SKOKIE NAZI MARCH

LD1710l4Y Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 17, TASS--The United States Supreme Court passed a ruling factually giving American fascists freedom of action to propagate their man-hating ideas. It upheld a ruling of a lower court, which regarded as "unconstitutional" the demand by the people of Chicago's suburb Skokie to ban a Nazi rally in that region.

The American fascists planned a series of provocative gatherings in Skokie where many former inmates of Nazi concentration camps now live. Under pressure from public opinion, the local court had had to ban manifestations by the fascists. They achieved, however, cancellation of this ruling in a court of appeal.

The Supreme Court of the United States sanctioned the ruling of the Court of Appeals on the plea that to ban neofascist rallies allegedly would violate freedom of assembly and speech. Herbert Aptheker, member of the Central Committee of the United States Communist Party, pointed to the hypocrisy and artificial nature of such "arguments". In an article contributed to POLITICAL AFFAIRS, he said that they considered that Nazis had no rights whatever to propagate their ideas; they are so antihuman that to permit their free circulation would flout the rights of all the people.

VASILIYEV ON IMPROVEMENT OF SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW161025Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Talk by Vasiliyev, activist of Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association: "We Are in Favor of Improving Sino-Soviet Relations"]

[Excerpts] Both the CPSU and Soviet Government always favor promoting friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. The history of Sino-Soviet relations shows that Sino-Soviet friendship has proved beneficial and in line with the fundamental interests of the people of both countries. Indeed, the aid and support given by the Leninist party and Soviet state played an important role in the establishment and development of the Chinese Communist Party and during the most vital period of the Chinese revolutionary movement.

In their arduous and prolonged struggle for freedom, the Chinese people received sincere, unselfish aid from the Soviet people. On the basis of class interests, the Soviet Union has always sought to maintain relations with China and to promote the development and consolidation of China's revolutionary force. Based on the principle of proletarian internationalism, the members of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet people have regarded helping the Chinese people carry out their important national tasks as an obligation. This was so in the years of the Chinese people's national liberation struggle and remained unchanged when the Chinese people started building their socialist base.

In the early 1960's, because of errors not attributable to the Soviet Union, relations between the two countries and two parties began to worsen. The Soviet Union and Soviet Communist Party did their utmost to prevent this in an attempt to maintain the genuine neighborly relations between our two countries and parties. As everyone knows, since then the Soviet Union has made several constructive proposals to China, including the proposed conclusion of a treaty on nonuse of force as well as cooperation agreements on the development of health protection, sports and travel. Realization of these proposals surely would have improved relations between our two countries. However, these constructive proposals failed to receive satisfactory responses from China. Meanwhile, the Chinese leadership also failed to make any bona fide proposals of its own.

This February the Soviet Union put forward a new constructive proposal, to the satisfaction of the Soviet people. This refers to a letter of the Standing Committee of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. In the letter, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet proposed that the Soviet Union and China issue a joint statement on the principle of bilateral relations between the two countries. In other words, the two countries, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, should unswervingly abide by the principles of equality, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs and nonuse of force. Regrettably, the Chinese leadership persistently maintained its negative stand. Furthermore, it refuted the Soviet proposal and incited a new upsurge in the anti-Soviet movement in China.

It should be pointed out that China has for many years gone into frantic anti-Soviet hysterics. The Chinese leadership's policy has nothing in common with the Chinese people's interests. The Soviet people firmly believe that the Chinese working people also favor restoring the genuine neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and China.

On the occasion of the 29th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union sent a greetings message to the Standing Committee of the Chinese NPC and the PRC State Council. This once again proved the Soviet Union's intention to seek an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations.

The message pointed out that the Soviet Union always favors improving Sino-Soviet relations in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence and neighborliness and in the interests of peace for the Soviet and Chinese peoples and international security.

PEKING USING CHINESE-AMERICANS FOR 'HEGEMONISTIC AIMS'

LD160212Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Vadim Biryukov commentary]

[Excerpts] China is everywhere where there are Chinese. This slogan was used by the nationalist government of China back in 1927 and was then taken up by Mao and his followers. The current Government of China is paying special attention to Chinese communities abroad. Over 25 million Chinese live outside the People's Republic of China; 800,000 are in the United States. The Chinese community in America has considerable capital and lots of experience in manufacturing, commerce and politics. Chinese-Americans work in a variety of spheres; 12,000 of them, for instance, work for the federal government in the Defense Department. There are also Chinese governors, congressmen and monopolists.

Peking's leaders, however, are especially interested in Chinese-Americans who are involved in scientific and military research. For the Maoists these scientist are like bees gathering honey from foreign flowers and bring them to Chinese hives. This is how a Bulgarian newspaper has described these scientists. Why is the Chinese leadership trying so hard to get these Chinese scientists abroad to cooperate with them and to make this a government policy, and why is Peking's main target across the ocean in the United States? This is primarily connected with Peking's plans to increase its military potential by using the experience, technology and secrets of the United States' military industry.

According to American statistics, American colleges and universities alone are training around 7,000 Chinese-American students. A considerable number of Chinese in the United States hold responsible positions in the military industry. There are many well-known atomic energy scientists of Chinese origin and some day it will come out just what role they played in creating Maoist nuclear potential.

As a result of special measures between 1950 and 1955 alone, Peking was able to lure to China around 4,000 specialists working in the United States and Europe. In China they head leading research centers and have played an important role in developing the country's science and technology, especially its nuclear and space program.

In order to build invisible bridges between scientists in China and the United States, not only legal forms are tried, such as exchange groups or visits of Chinese scientists from the United States to relatives in the People's Republic of China. Members of the Chinese-American community actually work for China's secret service.

What is noteworthy is that no one in Washington is trying to stop this brain drain through the Chinese community. On the contrary, it seems that recently the United States has been giving up even more Chinese emigrants. This situation opens the way for greater activity by the new organization set up in Peking to work with Chinese communities abroad and also for the Chinese secret service.

The connivance of the United States administration is turning it into an indirect participant in modernizing China's scientific and military potential. In fact, this process is taking on an even wider scale than provided for in corresponding Chinese-American treaties, officially approved of by the government and Congress.

PEKING INCREASING COOPERATION WITH CHILEAN JUNTA

LD121056Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0550 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Peking is preparing a warm welcome for the foreign minister of the Chilean fascist junta, who is due in the Chinese capital this month, writes PRAVDA's political observer Vitaliy Korionov.

The military-fascist regime in Chile is currently in the grip of the most acute crisis since the treacherous seizure of power 5 years ago, the observer notes. The Chilean patriot's struggle is building up.

In an attempt to save the doomed regime, Washington is feeding dollars by various means, and batches of American weapons to the junta. The Maoists for their part are exerting themselves to aid Pinochet. A contract worth $132 million was signed in Santiago the other day between the director general of the Chilean CODELCO copper corporation and a representative of the Chinese state corporation for the import of metals and minerals. The PRC has bought 90,000 tons of copper from Chile. According to press reports, this is the biggest commercial deal ever between these two countries. Peking is also buying iron and oil from Chila. Santiago is awaiting the arrival of a Chinese delegation intending to study the possibilities of buying molybdenum and other minerals. China is importing great quantities of potassium nitrate from Chile. Last month, alone, the Chilean (SOCHIMIC) company delivered 15,000 tons of it.

Peking's desire to expand the framework of its cooperation with the fascist clique in Santiago is not a matter of chance, the observer stresses. The logic of their retreat from a class-based, anti-imperialist position is taking the Maoists further and further, turning them into the "best friends" of the most evil enemies of the peoples' liberties.

TAIWAN'S ECONOMIC GROWTH, U.S. INVESTMENT NOTED

OW140559Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Taipei officially announced that Taiwan's gross national product increased by over 10 percent in the first 8 months of this year. Taiwan's rapid economic growth is the result of huge investments in the national economy.

Among foreign investors in Taiwan, the United States leads all other countries. Government and private investment from the United States has reached $2 billion and is rapidly rising. The huge investment in Taiwan by U.S. business indicates that it believes Taiwan's status will remain unchanged. U.S. business and political circles believe that, because of Washington's pressure, the PRC's ruling clique will agree to Taiwan's independence movement. This is indicated by Peking's concession to the "two Chinas" policy pushed by U.S. imperialism.

SOVIET NAVAL DETACHMENT ENDS GDR COURTESY VISIT

LD131507Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent Capt 1st Class V. Voronetskiy report: "To Home Shores"]

[Excerpt] Rostock, 10 October--The GDR visit by a detachment of ships of the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, which were here on an official friendly visit, has ended. The 5 days spent in the fraternal country became a shining demonstration of the indestructible friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR and between the fraternal armies of servicemen. Wherever the Baltic seamen went during the visit they were given a cordial reception. The crew of the cruiser Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya ceremonially welcomed on board Adm W. Verner, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the National People's Army, leaders of local organs of power and admirals and officers of the People's Navy.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU EXPERIENCE

LD161237Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-BCP interparty ties, a delegation of BCP party workers headed by Ch. Aleksandrov, Central Committee candidate member and first deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Organizational Section, was in the Soviet Union 2-10 October. The Bulgarian comrades had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Organization Party Work Department, the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy and Ulyanovskiy Obkom, Gorkom and Raykom and familiarized themselves with the work of party organizations of several industrial and agricultural enterprises in Ulyanovskaya Oblast. The delegation was received by K. V. Rusakov, secretary of CPSU Central Committee secretary. Present at the meeting, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were B. N. Moralev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

MILITARY ACADEMIES RECEIVE POLISH TRAINING AWARDS

LD131045Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Lt Col A. Sychev report: "Awards to Soviet Academies"]

[Text] By decree of the Polish State Council, several Soviet military academies have been awarded the Polish Commander's Cross with the Star of the Order of Merit for selfless fraternal assistance in training officer cadres for the Polish Army. Among them is the Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Tank Troops. Yesterday, on this occasion, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General E. Molczyk, Polish vice minister of national defense, came to the academy. At the ceremony held in the academy, Army Gen E. Molczyk read out the Polish State Council decree on presentation of the order to the academy and affixed the award to the academy's combat banner. The academy collective was congratulated on the high award by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov and Ye. A. Manyakin, first secretary of Kalininskiy CPSU Raykom. A response was delivered by Marshal of Tank Troops O.A. Losik, chief of the academy. On the same day, Army Gen E. Molczyk, Polish vice minister of national defense, presented the Polish Commander's Cross with the Star of the Order of Merit to the V. V. Kuybyshev Military Engineering Academy and the Prof N. Ye. Zhukovskiy Air Force Engineering Academy.

POLISH CARDINAL WOJTYLA ELECTED NEW POPE

LD161848Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1821 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome, 16 October--The election of the new head of the Roman Catholic Church has been officially announced here. He is Polish Cardinal K. Wojtyla, the archbishop of Krakow. The first non-Italian pope for over 400 years, he replaces Pope John Paul I, who died on 28 September. The new pope, who adopted the name of John Paul II, was born on 18 May 1920 near Krakow.

COMMENTARY ON BERLINGUER-BREZHNEV TALKS, COMMUNIQUE

LD161714Y Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian communist party [PCI], visited the Soviet Union from 6-9 October. He had talks with Leonid Brezhnev and with other CPSU leaders, at the end of which a joint communique was issued. Our observer Mikhail Dobrov writes in this connection:

The visit by Enrico Berlinguer and his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev have given rise to a great deal of discussion throughout the world, which is natural, due to the fact that the two parties' representatives had a detailed exchange of opinions on key international problems. They also examined development of interparty relations and discussed prospects for developing Soviet-Italian relations. At the meeting of the two parties' senior leaders, they expressed their joint concern with the retardation of the process of detente and international cooperation brought about by the action of determined imperialist, militarist and reactionary circles.

Needless to say, in our epoch the efforts of mankind are strictly linked to struggle for peace and security. Even though the trend toward detente continues to dominate international affairs, problems and difficulties arise today which threaten the peoples' peace and security. These primarily reflect the intentions of the most aggressive militarist circles, and of the military-industrial complex linked with them, to launch a new arms race spiral.

The Atlantic (?alliance's council) session in Washington, the approval of an unprecedented military budget by the U.S. Congress, show that the imperialists continue to pursue the policy of increasing war arsenals. In view of these facts, it is particularly important that the CPSU and the PCI, in their joint communique, highlighted the urgent need for new energetic efforts to provide a new impulse to detente and international cooperation.

Within this framework, both sides advocated European consolidation of the positive results of the Helsinki Conference, and adoption of concrete measures designed to obviate a rekindling of the arms race; they urged conclusion of the SALT negotiations, and a negotiated solution to continuing international problems on the basis of equality and justice, respecting each people's legitimate rights, without external interference.

This would help--the communique states--to decrease tension and improve the international situation: It would create favorable prerequisites for solving burning problems that concern the economic, social and cultural development of all of mankind.

An important place in the talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Enrico Berlinguer was reserved for questions relating to consolidation of cooperationn between countries with different social regimes and the development of Soviet-Italian relations specifically. This is logical. As a matter of fact, extension of contacts between the two countries, regular political consultations at various levels, commercial and economic cooperation, and an intensive cultural bilateral relationship undoubtedly exert a positive influence on the general political situation (?in Europe). At the same time, there remain unexploited possibilities and reserves in Soviet-Italian relations. This especially involves the need to deepen understanding and collaboration, so as to consolidate general peace, detente and security, and to advance economic, commercial and cultural relations.

This is why the CPSU and the PCI leaders stressed that they consider it extremely important to further develop bilateral relations in all fields--economic, political and cultural--which correspond to the interests of both states and both peoples.

The joint communique on the PCI leader's USSR visit demonstrates that the sides exchanged detailed information about the situation in their countries. The Italian side pointed out the adventurist activities of criminal groups, whose terrorist acts are used by reaction to bar the road to development of the workers' and Italian people's democratic gains.

Our party's position in this regard is well known. It was formulated in the telegram sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the PCI Central Committee on the occasion of Aldo Moro's kidnaping and murder. Soviet communists have firmly condemned the criminal methods of putting pressure on the democratic forces of Italy. The joint communique reiterates that both parties' representatives condemn terrorist activities which conflict with the interests of the workers and the democratic movement.

In the course of the talks, great attention was paid to developing interparty relations. The CPSU respects the commitment of fraternal parties to search for the most suitable means of struggle for socialism in their countries, and their determination to perfect the strategy and tactics of their revolutionary action.

Our party, Leonid Brezhnev said in the speech devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, as do all Marxist-Leninist parties, holds firmly to the principles, universally recognized within the communist movement, of equality, independence, noninterference in internal affairs, solidarity and mutual assistance of communists of all countries.

The position of the PCI is also based on the same principles. The solidarity of our parties, Enrico Berlinguer at the conference of communist and workers parties of Europe held in Berlin, is based on recognizing the fact that every party autonomously determines its own line in domestic and foreign policy; on rigorous respect for equality and noninterference in internal affairs; on respect for freedom of choice regarding methods of struggle to transform society and to build socialism.

The CPSU and the PCI, confirming the general principles formulated by the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties of Europe, stressed that divergences in the parties' positions do not contradict and must not hinder the consolidation and application of cooperation and internationalist solidarity among the communist and workers' parties of all states and continents.

It is in this very spirit that CPSU-PCI relations are developing. It is therefore logical that both sides should have positively assessed interparty relations, declaring their resolve to continue contributing to their advancement.

The joint communique on Comrade Enrico Berlinguer's USSR visit is dedicated to the important problems which face us. It indicates in what direction and with what forces and possibilities our countries' communists intend to conduct the struggle for solving these problems.

TASS CRITICIZES CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S UK VISIT

LD151258Y Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

["'Cold War' Emissary"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, October 15, TASS--Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China Huang Hua has completed his voyage to the capital of Britain. He availed himself of the negotiations with Prime Minister James Callaghan, Foreign Secretary David Owen and other leaders of the British Government to reiterate hackneyed allegations of imperialist propaganda on "a Soviet menace" and for gross attacks on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, called for strengthening the aggressive North-Atlantic bloc, for building-up military expenditures of the NATO countries.

One of the main aims of the visit, the British press reports, is to conclude an agreement on big deliveries of British-made arms to China. The newspaper [THE] TIMES wrote in this connection that Britain more than any other country is interested in arms sales to China. And as was frankly admitted by ECONOMIST, Peking's anti-Sovietism makes such cooperation a good policy.

As was noted by the Chinese minister after his conversations with James Callaghan and David Owen, his impression was that "the governments of the two countries hold analogous or similar views on a very broad range of international problems". Such a statement in the light of the bellicose pronouncements of Maoist China's emissary could not but give rise to serious concern and anxiety in Britain, on the part of supporters of detente and a realistic course. Considering this, David Owen stated at a press conference that Britain did not think war was inevitable. We think, he said, that constructive detente is reasonable. He also expressed the hope that China will end nuclear tests in the atmosphere.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2300 GMT on 13 October notes: "REUTER reports from London on the talks that have ended there between British Foreign Secretary Owen and PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who is there on an official visit. The exchange of views brought to light differences of opinion between both sides in the interpretation of a number of important aspects of international life. Owen told his interlocutor directly that Britain intended to continue a policy of peaceful cooperation with the USSR. This runs contrary to Peking's attempts to drive a wedge into the relations between the Soviet Union and Western Europe.

The British minister also states that London would not relax its attempts to achieve a treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, while the Peking leadership is calling for a step-up of NATO's military potential and for an aggravation of tension in central Europe. Furthermore, Owen noted the importance of signing the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting strategic weapons as soon as possible, which is also not included in Peking's plan."

Official London has lately been repeatedly coming out in favour of a stronger process of relaxation of tension, for improvement and good development of Anglo-Soviet relations. Political observers query: How [can] these statements be geared to the content of the Chinese-British negotiations? The concern for strengthening detente, and the encouragement of Peking's militarist ambitions are the things which are obviously incompatible.

UK MARSHAL CAMERON ISSUES 'INCENDIARY STATEMENT' ON USSR

LD131712Y Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 13, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes:

The chief of the British Defence Staff, Air Force Marshal Neil Cameron has earned a scandalous reputation by his incendiary statements. So hardly anyone will be surprised by his latest statement in Canberra (Australia) on his pet theme of the "growing Soviet threat". The insinuations, intended to spread groundless fear and whip up tension, are needed by the British military commander to justify his own persistent calls for a still greater acceleration of the arms race in NATO countries.

It shall be recalled that this tireless instigator Cameron drew attention to himself this spring by remarks made at the headquarters of the Chinese 6th Tank Division during exercises in the vicinity of Peking. As noted by THE GUARDIAN, he tried to sell the idea that Britain and China should unite against the Soviet Union. At the time prominent British public figures described his utterances as a crude provocation. Many members of the British Parliament signed a resolution demanding the resignation of the irresponsible chief of the Defence Staff. The prominent Member of Parliament Frank Allaon drew attention to the fact that Cameron's provocative statements can only aggravate international relations and worsen the prospects of detente. But judging by everything that is exactly what the British Air Force marshal wants. And he ignores public opinion in his country, this being evidenced by his new incendiary statement, this time in Canberra.

NATO SEEKS HIGHER BUDGET, 'SHELVES' DISARMAMENT PROBLEM

LD161407Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[A. Mozgovoy commentary: "Deferred Until a Future Date"]

[Text] According to a report in the bulletin LES MOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES, which is close to NATO circles, meetings of the NATO Council and Defense Planning Committee recently took place in Brussels. Measures for "effective implementation" of the long-term military program adopted at the last NATO Council session in Washington were discussed, as was the question of the "contribution" the bloc can make to disarmament.

The first item on the agenda is, perhaps, self-explanatory. At the aforementioned Washington session, under pressure from the Pentagon, the United States' junior partners agreed to increase their military budgets by 3 percent a year. This decision was enthusiastically received in the headquarters of military industrial monopolies on both sides of the Atlantic; a "modest" 3 percent will, after all, mean millions in fresh profits for the dealers in death.

The long-term program is also being implemented in a plan for the combat training of NATO's legions. A series of maneuvers on an unprecedented scale, whose openly provocative nature is even noted by some bourgeois media is currently being held on West European territory and over a vast area of the North Atlantic.

All this is not enough for the Atlanticists, however. Speaking at the Council meeting, NATO Secretary General J. Luns called for the adoption of an airborne warning and control system of electronic aerial espionage as soon as possible. This U.S. system will represent an additional burden of over $2 billion for the taxpayers of NATO's European members.

And what about the North Atlantic bloc's contribution to disarmament? Apparently only a "general discussion" took place at these latest NATO forums and, LES NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES writes, the NATO Council will "return at a future date" to this problem. That means that solution of a vital question of military detente has once again been shelved.

INSTABILITY OF W. EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNION NOTED

LD162155Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1606 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct--TASS observey Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

After the Luxembourg conference of the West European Monetary Union [countries' finance ministers, an organization also known as the "Currency Snake" (FRG, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg), an announcement was made about revaluation of the West German mark. Its rate of exchange has been increased against the Danish krone by 4 percent, and against the Dutch guilder and Belgian franc by 2 percent.

Hans Matthoefer, FRG finance minister, called the operation to alter the mark's rate "inevitable", and there is some truth in this assessment. According to regulations of the "Currency Snake," the countries which comprise it are obliged to support joint fluctuations of their national currencies' rate within fairly strict limits (plus-minus 2.25 percent), and, as a rule, the whole system centers on the West German mark.

At the same time, these countries' currencies are freely quoted against other monetary units, particularly the U.S. dollar. But the dollar's constant depreciation, which is virtually encouraged by Washington and is aimed at forcing Bonn to revalue its own currency, has filled a serious breach in the West European Monetary Union. The rate of the mark has actually been so high recently that fulfillment of the Monetary Union's regulations has become a very costly matter for the FRG, and particularly for its weaker partners.

Over the past few weeks, the Central Bank of West Germany has had to put DM10 Billion onto the market to support the serious relations between the mark and the currencies of the other union countries and thus prop up the crumbling "snake." The FRG's junior partners also had to cough up.

Belgium alone put up about 37 billion Belgian francs to "protect" its currency. As a result, the gold reserves of the FRG's junior partners in the "snake" were sharply reduced. The West European Monetary Union, according to some Western economists' claims, is called upon to operate as a kind of prototype for creating a wider zone of "European currency stability," which is protected by the heads of the leading countries comprising the EEC. This latest crisis experienced by the union shows how shaky the ground on which these plans lie really is.

RED BRIGADES' FORGED MORO STATEMENTS DENOUNCED

LD112335Y Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Valeriy Prostakov dispatch from Rome]

[Text] The documents found by the police in a Red Brigades hideout in Milan show that new political speculations are in the offing regarding the kidnaping and assassination of Aldo Moro. They concern the so-called minutes on his interrogation, which, in the form of statements apparently made by Aldo Moro during his imprisonment, contain harsh attacks against the present leaders of the Christian Democrats, the government, the communist party and even the Soviet Union. The reactionary forces intend to use these forged statements to provoke a government crisis and to attempt to liquidate the bloc of political parties which support the government--the bloc for the establishment of which Aldo Moro paid with his life.

The publication of the minutes, forged by the Red Brigades, throws new light on the character of this criminal group and on those on whose behalf it operates. The tone as well as the contents of the statements, attributed to Aldo Moro, do not correspond to the views of this political exponent and statesman. This is the unanimous opinion of his closest associates. Among other things, the following fact attracts attention: A part of the so-called minutes is dedicated to praise for former leaders of the Italian security services, later found to be involved in the attempted coup in Italy in 1964 and 1970, Generals de Lorenzo and Miceli, notorious leaders of the party called the Italian Social Movement--National Right.

PCP'S CUNHAL: INTERPARTY ACCORD ON COUNCIL 'NO SOLUTION'

LD161457Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 12 October, TASS--The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] is prepared to participate in the government if the composition and program of the future cabinet are in the interests of the country, PCP Secretary General A. Cunhal declared here after a meeting with President A. Ramalho Eanes.

Cunhal headed the Communist Party delegation at the head of the state's latest consultations with leading political parties aimed at overcoming the governmental crisis, now in its 3d month. The president of the republic proposed that the parties reach a compromise, either on the basis of an interparty agreement or by forming a noncoalition cabinet including representatives of the various parties. Otherwise, Ramalho Eanes feels, there is no alternative to dissolution of the republic's assembly and new parliamentary elections.

In Cunhal's words, forming a cabinet on the basis of an interparty agreement is only possible if that agreement is concluded between the Socialist Party and the rightwing political groupings--the Social Democratic Center and the Social Democratic Party. However, he pointed out, such a solution would not be in the country's interests and would only aggravate the problems it faces.

ZAKHAROV DISCUSSES CSU LOSSES IN BAVARIAN ELECTIONS

DW162055Y Moscow in German to Germany 1621 GMT 16 Oct 78 DW

[Valentin Zakharov commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, CSU leader and future minister president Franz Josef Strauss has been considered a remarkable draft horse for attracting votes in Bavarian elections. Therefore he was chosen CSU top candidate because of his attributed ability to collect votes. In this respect, something like a Strauss effect was expected, but the CSU hardly profited from this Strauss effect. On the contrary, the voters have given the CSU a smaller percentage than in 1974. Following Alfred Dregger and Helmut Kohl in Hesse, Mr Strauss has now been taught a lesson, as was CSU Secretary General Gerold Tandler, who lost his Munich constituency.

Thus, the Bavarian Land Diet elections spell a continuation of the positive trend registered in Hesse. In Bonn, as well, the SPD/FDP coalition has been consolidated. Just as in Hesse a week ago, many voters in Bavaria have shown that they are against a slide to the right. This election result considerably helps strengthen the course of the Social-Liberal coalition in Bonn. And the Bavarian Land Diet elections show something more: The outcome of these elections leaves no political indicators as they were, as CSU politicians, who seem to be at war with some important facts of the elections, maintain.

Among them is the important fact that the CSU suffered especially striking losses in those constituencies where it had noticeably large growth rates in 1974, in the cities. Thus, the Social Democrats won back Nuremberg, the Franconian metropolis, and were also the clear winners in Fuerth. In many other cities, the CSU registered distinct losses: in Wuerzburg, the CSU lost 3.6 percent, in Regensburg 5.8 percent, in Bamberg 3.5 percent, and in Landshut its percentage fell by 5.1 percent. In the rural areas of Upper Palatinate, Lower Bavaria, and Lower and Central Franconia, the CSU had to take losses of between 3.5 and 5 percent.

These facts show that it is primarily the urban population which has seen through the CSU reactionary trend most clearly. On the other hand, the Bavarian Land Diet elections have shown that the electorate does not want to see a change in current Bonn policy.

SPANISH FASCISTS PLAN PROVOCATIVE RALLY IN MADRID

LD170928Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] Igor Kudrin reports from Madrid: The profascist league known as the Right Forces of Europe is to hold a meeting in Madrid on 20th November which coincides with the third anniversary of General Franco's death. Many neofascists will be in Madrid on the eve of the national referendum on the new constitution. Thus the meeting will be seen as a provocation against the young Spanish democracy. The neofascists are trying to create tension in the country and to undermine the function of democratic institutions.

FURTHER COMMENT ON CAMP DAVID ACCORDS, BLAIR HOUSE TALKS

TASS Roundup

LD161506Y Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 16, TASS--Tripartite separate talks on the Middle East continue here at Blair House, a residence for high-ranking foreign visitors. As was said by a State Department spokesman, Egypt and Israel have reached agreement on a number of points of the American plan for a bilateral peace treaty, but differences on other points remain. Washington, which put forward this plan as a "basis" for negotiations, is making further attempts to secure the conclusion of a separate peace between Egypt and Israel. Press reports indicate that at the recent conference at Camp David, President James Carter gave Egyptian President as-Sadat a number of secret "promises" in exchange for concessions on his part in concluding an Egyptian-Israeli deal.

In view of a broad opposition in the Arab world to the Camp David agreements, the United States sent H. Saunders, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs to Jordan to forward to King Husayn the United States' replies to his questions concerning the agreements. Observers say that this visit represents a new attempt by Washington to draw Jordan into the talks on the conclusion of a separate deal and thus end Egypt's isolation in the Arab world as a result of as-Sadat's policy of compromise.

Algiers, October 16, TASS--EL MOUDJAHID, the newspaper of the National Liberation Front Party, is sharply critical of President as-Sadat's anti-Arab policy of a separate settlement with Israel. As-Sadat, the newspaper says, does not care about the interests of the other Arab peoples. He is prepared to betray the interests of the Arab people of Palestine and of all the Arab nation for his personal benefit and wellbeing. EL MOUDJAHID also says that the active participation of the United States in the preparation of a "peace" on terms of capitulation for Egypt is not accidental. American imperialism, acting as a mediator between Egypt and Israel, the newspaper says, is anxious to carry though as fully as possible its plans of conquest in respect of the Middle East and to establish domination over the Arab countries. Analysing the progress of Egyptian-Israeli talks, the newspaper comes to the conclusion that they will not do any good either to the Egyptian or any other Arab peoples.

Damascus, October 16, TASS--The stage managers of the Egyptian-Israeli talks under the U.S. aegis, writes the newspaper TISHRIN today, will do their best to achieve the aim set, the signing of a peace treaty between As-Sadat's regime and Tel Aviv, as soon as possible. The United States, Israel and the As-Sadat regime would like to hasten the conclusion of a peace treaty in order to have their hands free for broadening their aggressive interference in Lebanese affairs. Moreover, the Camp David plotters want to sign their document before November 1, the opening day of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad. All this shows, the newspaper TISHRIN says, that participants in the Baghdad meeting should be prepared to take united actions in order to give a rebuff to the capitulatory policy and the machinations of imperialism and Zionism.

Blair House Talks Criticized

LD162202Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The American-Israeli-Egypt negotiations continue in Washington. Here is a news commentary by Aleksandr Druzhinin, political observer of Soviet television and radio:

The propaganda fuss being made in the American press around the talks, with the aim of representing them as some sort of new step toward a Near East settlement, is not hitting the target. Foreign reactions clearly show that the public sees in these negotiations not a way to peace in the Middle East but simply a continuation of the separate deal between Israel and Egypt, with direct U.S. participation. But what else could be expected from the current Washington meeting? After all, it is a continuation of the so-called understandings reached not long ago among the United States, Egypt and Israel at Camp David.

The aim of this deal is to prepare a peace treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv which totally ignores the interests of other Arab countries. There is nothing astonishing in the fact that, at the Washington talks, not a word is being said of the fundamental problems in a real, just Middle East settlement. Such a key question as, for instance, the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, as demanded by the well-known UN Security Council decision, is not even being discussed. Egypt, as is known, is willing to rest content with the return of only part of the Sinai Peninsula territory taken from it in 1967. For this, Cairo is ready to pay Israel a good price. It will no longer object to continuation of Israeli occupation of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. In effect, Egypt is giving up support for the legitimate Palestinian right to the creation of their own independent state.

And thus, a peace treaty, at the price of betraying the all-Arab cause, is what Egypt is supposed to obtain from the current negotiations. Israel, for its part, will obtain the opportunity to further consolidate its position in the Middle East, in effect retaining the fruits of its aggression against Arab countries.

As far as the third party to the talks, the United States, is concerned, something special ought to be said about its role. As at Camp David, the U.S. delegation is currently chairing the Washington negotiations. As the journal NEWSWEEK writes, the secret agreement reached at Camp David provides for further strengthening the U.S. military, political and economic position in the Middle East. Washington intends to achieve this by preventing other countries from participating in a Middle East settlement. Not by chance, a lot is being said in the foreign press of Washington's desire to evade, by its Middle East political maneuvers, the question of resuming the work of the Geneva peace conference. Indeed, U.S. policy makers are behaving as if they had never even heard of it, as if they had forgotten that the United States and the Soviet Union are its cochairmen. And yet, only such a conference, with the participation of all interested parites, at which the interests of all the Middle East states would be taken into account, could open the way to a really stable Middle East peace.

In continuing to encourage separate deals between Cairo and Tel Aviv, the United States intends to turn from this road. Thus, Washington's responsibility for the continuing dangerous Middle East tension is further increased.

'Secret Agreements' Cited

LD161352Y Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 16, TASS--President as-Sadat of Egypt and President Carter of the United States at the recent separate meeting in Camp David reached a number of secret verbal agreements directed at strengthening the role of the United States in Middle East affairs.

This is said in an article "The Secrets of Camp David" printed in the latest issue of NEWSWEEK magazine.

With reference to American and Egyptian sources the magazine writes that the agreements provide, in particular, for a strategic redeployment of Egyptian armour from the Sinai Peninsula to the border with Libya. It was also agreed to expand cooperation between the intelligence services of Egypt and Israel that was started late in 1976 during the aggravation of Egyptian-Libyan relations.

It is also envisaged by these agreements to reorganize the Egyptian Armed Forces. This will require large deliveries of American armoured personnel carriers, self-propelled artillery, ground-to-air and ground-to-ground rockets and other military hardware. It is believed that the deliveries will be paid for by the United States and Saudi Arabia. Carter and As-Sadat have agreed, NEWSWEEK notes, that in the event of a termination or reduction of economic aid to Egypt by some Arab countries in protest against the separate deal in Camp David, it will be reimbursed by a consortium of Western powers, to be organized by the United States.

In its turn Israel will receive American blueprints for the manufacture of the latest types of armaments. In addition to this all Tel Aviv requests for the purchase of "F-15" and "F-16" jet fighters in the United States will be satisfied.

Camp David Background Examined

LD161323Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[P. Demchenko article: "The Near East: Behind the Scenes of the Separate Actions"]

[Text] The Egyptian-Israeli talks have resumed in Washington. The very place chosen for them is symbolic: The delegations of two Middle Eastern countries are meeting in the U.S. capital.

Of course, this has not been done fortuitously, and by no means because "altercations have arisen between the two countries with respect to the talks' venue, as London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH reported. There have indeed been altercations between Cairo and Tel Aviv, which are continuing even now. But Cairo's AL-AHRAM was far closer to the truth in believing that the choice of venue next door to the White House "will enable the U.S. President to be constantly informed as to what is happening at the talks." And the New York TIMES Press Service expressed itself quite openly on this score.
In its opinion, the meeting's venue "symbolizes the main role the Carter administration continues to play in implementing the Camp David agreements."

This is the main thing: The talks are being held as far as possible from the indignant Arabs and strictly under the U.S. administration's control.

Quite recently, President A. as-Sadat reiterated: "I am not seeking a separate peace." However, it is clear that the talks in Washington deal precisely with the conclusion of a separate treaty between Egypt and Israel. And As-Sadat is paying for this treaty by refusing to support the Palestinian people in their struggle to create their own state, by refusing to support the PLO's right to represent its people.

In the opinion of the Egyptian National Progressive (leftwing) Party, the terms accepted at Camp David "will harm Egypt's national interests and sovereignty;" even upon receiving Sinai, the country will not really be the master on its own land. [paragraph continues]

And that is not the only point. The separate peace with Egypt makes it easier for Israel to consolidate its position on other Arab lands seized in 1967 and further complicates the tasks of the Palestine resistance movement. The Camp David documents have also caused psychological injury to the Arabs as they signify a deviation from the traditional principle of joint action with respect to Israel.

It was these circumstances that predetermined the Arab countries' reaction. There arose the National Front of Steadfastness and Resistance to the policy of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East, embracing Syria, Algeria, Libya, Democratic Yemen and the PLO. Iraq has proffered a program for reviving unified pan-Arab actions. Even the governments of those states usually ranked as conservative have refused to approve the Camp David documents. The mayors of the West Bank cities have condemned the documents. And after all, it was these mayors who were intended to be involved in the talks, in the place of the PLO.

Things are going far from smoothly in Cairo itself. It may be recalled that since the Egyptian president's sensational decision last November to visit Jerusalem, three Egyptian foreign ministers have resigned [as published]. Since As-Sadat's return from Camp David, the war minister and chief of general staff have followed their example.

The tragic events occurring in Lebanon in the past few days have been a new trial for the Middle East. They have repeatedly proved the true worth of separate and partial deals. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people have died in Lebanon since the Camp David meeting, and Israeli gunboats have fired on Beirut. In a word, the region's conflict situation continues, its causes are not being eliminated and the fuse of the Middle East crisis continues to smoulder, threatening to explode at any moment.

It is easy to understand the background to Lebanese events. Rightwing forces in Lebanon provoked military operations and Israel came to their aid in order to complicate the position of the Syrian troops, which make up the basis of the pan-Arab forces there. Washington took advantage of the situation and suggested convening an international conference on Lebanon with participation of the United States, Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syria and France. The Lebanese national patriotic forces condemned this initiative as "part of the U.S. imperialist course aimed at implementing the Camp David decisions." Surely we cannot fail to see in the U.S. proposal an attempt to legalize Israel's participation in solution of the Lebanon crisis and to bring Egypt out of its isolation in the Arab world.

But there is one more very important fact. Washington's desire to reinforce its Middle East positions has been clearly manifested both in this initiative and during the Egyptian-Israeli talks. And it intends to do this, to a considerable extent, through Egypt and Israel, binding them even more tightly to its political wheel. Israel has been promised the creation of two air force bases in the Negev Desert, costing $1 billion, in the event its airfields on Sinai are evacuated, while Egypt has been promised an increase in food and military supplies if it signs a separate treaty.

U.S. and multinational monopolies are already awaiting the moment when they can at last snatch one more large sum in the Middle East. The Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH wrote recently that since last December these monopolies have drafted projects costing a total of $6 billion, in which they are prepared to participate immediately after the conclusion of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Senator H. Jackson went even further: He suggested elaborating a new version of the "Marshall Plan" for the Middle East, initially extending it to Egypt and Israel and then to the other Arab countries. "We must make it clear that those who do not want to join us, Israel and Egypt will lose economic and other cooperative and mutual aid advantages, the Senator said. This proposal's main aim is clear: to expand the basis of U.S. influence and, at the same time, to destroy any Arab cooperation with the Soviet Union. Let us recall the words of the Washington POST, which wrote that anti-Sovietism was the fourth participant in the Camp David talks. It was anti-Sovietism which largely helped the sides to reach agreement. Naturally, all this puts one on guard, as do the press reports which have again appeared about Israel's readiness to offer the United States a naval base on its territory. For the Soviet Union, this region is not on the other side of the Atlantic but in the immediate vicinity of its borders and those of other Warsaw Pact countries. The Soviet Union has many friends in the Middle East, and the events taking place there are far from a matter of indifference to it. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated, the USSR will continue its consistent line toward liquidating the dangerous hotbed of war in the Middle East. "This line," he said, "is an organic part of the struggle which the Soviet Union is unswervingly waging to end the arms race and to achieve real disarmament, to liquidate hotbeds of war danger, and to intensify detente and extend it to all parts of the world." Attempts to resolve the complex Middle East problems by separate methods do not accord with these noble aims and run counter to current political realities.

JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE HASSAN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW ON VISIT

LD161932Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Unnamed correspondent's interview at Moscow airport on 16 October with Jordanian Crown Prince Hassan ibn Talal--recorded, in Russian fading into Arabic translation]

[Text] We have come to the Soviet Union because there has long been a good tradition of exchange of opinions on various problems between our two countries. This time as well we are going to discuss with Soviet leaders questions concerning bilateral cooperation and the current Middle East situation. I believe that both Jordan and the USSR attribute great significance to this visit. I say this with conviction, because all previous meetings between the leaders of our states have been fruitful and successful. Both sides have displayed profound understanding of problems facing them. I am glad to have the opportunity of responding now to the Soviet side's invitation to visit the USSR. I want to express the conviction that this visit will be a new, important landmark in the history of Soviet-Jordanian relations, which with each passing year grow stronger and develop in the interests of our countries and peoples.

Niyazbekov Hosts Banquet

LD162048Y Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

["Guest From Jordan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 16, TASS--Crown Prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Hassan ibn Talal today arrived in Moscow on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On the same day, the guest was received by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Sabir Niyazbekov. They had a friendly conversation on questions of mutual interest.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet gave a dinner in honour of the guest. Sabir Niyazbekov in his speech noted with satisfaction that Jordan was among Arab countries that were the first to reject the agreements concluded in Camp David and that proclaimed resolve to press for genuine and all-embracing settlement in the Middle East. An earnest of success in the Arab peoples' struggle for the liquidation of the consequences of Israel's aggression is unity and cohesion of Arab peoples and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with their natural ally, the USSR, and with other socialist countries.

Speaking in reply, Hassan ibn Talal said that complete liberation of all Arab lands occupied by Israel and restoration of the lawful rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to create their own state is necessary for settlement of the Middle East conflict. The Middle East problem can be settled only with participation of all sides directly concerned, including the lawful representatives of the Palestinian people. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

TASS REPORTS CONTINUED ESCALATION OF TENSION IN LEBANON

LD161626Y Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

["Lebanon: Threat of Intervention"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, October 16, TASS--The foreign ministers of six Arab states, connected with the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, are meeting in Bayt ad-Din, within 30 kilometres of Beirut. Speaking at the conference President of Lebanon Ilyas Sarkis said that the present course of events and escalation of tension in Lebanon may have dangerous consequences. He stressed that the Lebanese have great hopes for the conference and urged the conferees to work out effective measures to resolve the Lebanese crisis.

At the same time armed units of the conservative "Lebanese Front" continue provoking new clashes. In the central and eastern districts of Beirut and in its southern suburbs, conservative snipers are keeping under fire the positions of the inter-Arab force. In the course of the past twentyfour hours, there were many exchanges of fire in the districts of Al-Karantinah, Furn ash-Shubbak, Al-Ashrafiyah and Ayn ar-Rummanah. As a result, one man was killed and four wounded.

Israeli-supported units of the so-called "army for defending the south of Lebanon" continue building up tension. Last night they shelled again the positions of the U.N. interim forces in the localities of Ibi-as-Saqy and Rashayya al-Fukhkhar. Wounded were reported among the servicemen of the U.N. force.

Local political observers say that Israel and its placemen inside the country seek again to aggravate the situation in Lebanon so as to put pressure on the conferees in Bayt ad-Din and to prevent them from adopting constructive decisions toward an overall settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

Israel may undertake shortly an extensive military aggression against Lebanon, writes the newspaper AS-SAFIR. It is planned to stage such an intervention under the pretext of "protecting the interests of the Western countries in Lebanon and saving the lives of foreigners and Christians" in that country. The actual aim of this action, the newspaper says, is to pressure Syria into acceding to the Camp David collusion.

REPORTAGE ON PDRY PARTY CONGRESS, INDEPENDENCE DAY

PRAVDA on Congress

LD130853Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Special correspondent A. Vasilyev dispatch: "On the Eve of the Congress"]

[Text] Aden, 9 October--The participants in the congress to create a new vanguard party and outline further prospects for the country's socialist-type development are coming to the capital of Democratic Yemen from all over the country. As 14 OCTOBER notes in this connection, without the creation of a vanguard party guided by the theory of scientific socialism it is impossible to resolve the tasks of the national democratic revolution and all subsequent tasks.

Independent Democratic Yemen is almost 11 years old. The face of the country has changed over these years. And it is not just a matter of the new highways or apartments or the green rectangles of the fields reclaimed from the desert. The changes have embraced the state apparatus and have resulted in the creation of new organs of power--People's Councils--and the building of a people's army and people's militia. The agrarian reform, which has ended feudal land tenure, is being implemented. The main sectors of industry have been nationalized, and a state sector has emerged. Illiteracy is rapidly being eliminated.

All these changes have been implemented under the leadership of the National Front, with the active participation of other progressive political and social organizations. The unification congress in October 1975 was an important stage in the country's life. The three revolutionary organizations which existed in the country--the National Front, the People's Democratic Alliance and the People's Vanguard Party--merged as the Unified Political Organization-National Front [UPONF]. The next stage was the UPONF's decision on the creation of a vanguard party.

The people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are strengthening their relations with the forces of progress, peace and socialism. We will coordinate our foreign policy line with our foreign friends, particularly with the socialist countries led by the friendly Soviet Union, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the UPONF Central Committee, declared. Our relations with the Soviet Union, the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people are firm and inviolable.

In their speeches the country's leaders stress that cooperation with the socialist countries contributes to consolidating the progressive transformations in the republic and to successful development along the chosen path.

Party Leader's Press Conference

LD151658Y Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Aden, October 15, TASS--The formation of the Yemeni Socialist Party has been a very important event in the history and life of the Yemeni people. The first congress of our party has shaped the main direction of our country's development in all spheres, the tasks of the national-democratic revolution. The aim of our revolution is full elimination of exploitation of man by man.

Our revolution is a contribution to the development of the Arab national-progressive movement and the world revolutionary process. This has been stated by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, at a press conference held here. We are confident of the righteousness of our cause, of the Yemeni people's support and their full realization of our objectives, both in internal and external policy of the state.

Speaking of the relations of the party and the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, A.F. Isma'il has said: We shall continue the course of developing and consolidating relations with the CPSU. These are principled, constructive and clear-cut relations. The CPSU is our first ally, which is giving us effective support. All Arab peoples should live in friendship with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union had been and remains our reliable ally in the struggle against designs of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Its assistance is many-sided and disinterested and we shall continue developing the relations with the USSR in the interests of progress, peace and socialism. We shall continue developing relations also with other countries of the socialist community both on party and state levels. They are our sincere friends. We have common aims and objectives. We turn down the principle of neutral attitude to the struggle between socialism and imperialism.

Touching upon the Middle-East crisis, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party has said that the crisis cannot be resolved by the way chosen by Cairo. President as-Sadat has no right to speak on behalf of the Arab people of Palestine. The Palestinian people should decide their future themselves. The release of all occupied Arab lands, the exercise of the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to have an independent state of their own but not separate deals with Israel and the United States--this is the key to solution of the Middle East problem, he said.

A.F. Isma'il emphasised that the PDRY carried out a policy of peaceful coexistence on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference into internal affairs. From our side there are no obstacles to development of normal relations with all countries, including Saudi Arabia, he said.

Laying are the fabrications on hostile plans of the PDRY towards Northern Yemen, A.F. Isma'il has said that Democratic Yemen "is not exporting revolution to the North."

More on Congress Proceedings

ID132036Y Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 13 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Aden, October 13, TASS--The First Congress of the Yemen Socialist Party continues its work.

The delegates unanimously approved the report to the congress. They expressed deep satisfaction at the creation of the Yemen Socialist Party and noted that the report contains a deep and all-sided analysis of the tasks which the party, the state and all mass organisations will be solving in the interests of further strengthening national independence and achieving social progress of Democratic Yemen.

The delegates expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and other nations fighting for their national liberation.

The speakers voiced their condemnation of the treacherous policy of President Sadat and the backstage dealing at Camp David. It was stressed at the congress that imperialism and reaction did not give up their plans to impede the development of the Yemeni revolution.

In his closing speech 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stressed the constructive nature of the debate. We will continue our policy of developing our revolution along the chosen road, stressed 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il.

The congress approved the report by the chairman of the Presidential Council, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the directives of the Second Five-Year Plan of development. The directives envisage a further stable and planned development of the state and cooperative sectors of the people's economy and a more rational utilisation of the country's material resources, the increase of labour productivity and the strengthening of labour discipline.

The speakers stressed that the directives of the Second Five-Year Plan will make a good starting point for the further increase of the well-being of the working people of Democratic Yemen.

Party Congress Concludes

LD141944Y Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Aden, October 14, TASS--TASS correspondents Sergey Andreyev and Valeriy Doroshenko report:

The First Congress of the Yemen Socialist Party ended here. The formation of this party was proclaimed on the first day of the congress. The emergence of the new party basing its activity on the theory of scientific socialism has become a truly remarkable event in the life of Democratic Yemen.

The First Congress of the Yemen Socialist Party showed firm resolve and unbending will of the people of Democratic Yemen to conclude the stage of national democratic transformations and to embark upon socialist construction. It reflected their striving to be constantly strengthening the alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, with the international communist, working class and national liberation movements, to struggle without compromise against any attempts at revision of scientific socialism.

The congress confirmed again the fundamental principles of the foreign policy of Democratic Yemen which is aimed at preservation of peace, at observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, at the development of friendly relations with all countries of the region on the basis of non-interference in internal affairs and respect for sovereignty.

Decisions and resolutions of the congress and speeches of delegates reflected the uncompromising stand of the Yemen Socialist Party with regard to imperialism, Zionism, racism and reaction. They rebuffed resolutely the U.S.-Zionist-Sadat plans in the Middle East aimed at strengthening the positions of imperialism and reaction in the Arab region, at liquidation of Arab national liberation movements, specifically the Palestinian liberation movement. It was stressed in resolutions and speeches that the collusion in Camp David exposed As-Sadat as a (?flunky of) imperialism and Zionism, as an enemy of the Arab revolutionary movement and African national liberation movement.

The congress made a call for consolidation of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation of Arab states, for strengthening of solidarity with the Palestinian patriots and progressive forces of the Egyptian people.

In its decisions the Yemen Socialist Party exposed the plans of creating the system of so-called "security" of the Red Sea area as an attempt of imperialism and reaction to spread its influence over the region. The party deems it necessary to pool all democratic forces in the Red Sea area so that it should become a zone of peace and stability free from the influence and domination of imperialism.

The congress of the Yemen Socialist Party highly assessed the efforts of countries of the socialist community, above all the Soviet Union, in achieving relaxation of international tensions, in curbing the arms race, in consolidation of world peace and rebuffing imperialism's aggressive course.

The congress adopted the regulations of the Yemen Socialist Party. They say that the party's activity is based on strict observance and respect of the principles of democratic centralism, collective guidance, the development of intra-party democracy, the use of the method of criticism and self-criticism. The program of Yemeni socialists was also approved. It sets out the aims and policy of the party and the masses at the stage of conclusion of the national democratic revolution and prospects for further advance of Democratic Yemen to socialism.

The delegates of the congress elected the leading bodies of the party; the Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat. 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party.

The congress adopted the address to the nations of progressive countries, to different sections of the national liberation movement and a number of other documents in which it calls for the strengthening of cohesion and united action in the struggle against continued intrigues and plots of imperialist and reactionary forces.

Independence Anniversary Noted

ID131534Y Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 13 Oct 78 ID

["Progressive Development of the Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 13, TASS--TASS commentator Viktor Lebedev writes:

The young progressive Arab state in the south of the Arabian Peninsula--the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen--will celebrate on October 14th its national holiday, the day of the revolution.

The liberation struggle of the South Yemeni people against the British colonialists began on this day fifteen years ago. It was crowned by the proclamation of the country's independence on September 30th, 1967.

Ten years of independent development have elapsed. Preparing to celebrate the anniversary of their freedom for the eleventh time, the people of the Democratic Republic of Yemen, their revolutionary leadership [word indistinct] take pride in the tremendous successes achieved within such a short space of history.

Private ownership of land has been liquidated in the country. A land reform is being carried out. Agriculture and fishing are developing rapidly on the basis of state husbandries and cooperatives. The national sector of the economy is being strengthened. The industrial output is growing, the power-engineering industry and other branches of the economy are being consolidated.

The first elected local organs of people's power--the People's Councils--are operating effectively for almost a year now. Illiteracy is being combatted successfully.

The foreign policy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is of an active and positive character. The republic sides with the peoples that are fighting for freedom, peace and progress, maintains close contacts with the progressive forces of the world, has broad relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

The successes of Democratic Yemen in economic and political development, its progressive policy arouses hatred in the camp of imperialism and Arab reaction. The provocations and conspiracies, directed against the South Yemeni revolution, were intensified particularly this summer, when the people of Democratic Yemen made preparations for the creation of a new-type vanguard party.

The thwarting of the plots of the reactionary forces was facilitated by the strong condemnation of these actions by the progressive forces of the world, including the Soviet Union.

Held in Aden these days is the constituent congress of the new-type vanguard party, which is guided by principles of scientific socialism. The creation of the Yemeni Socialist Party has been announced. 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the National Front, on whose basis the new party has been formed, said in his speech at the congress that the creation of the Yemeni Socialist Party was an important landmark in the life of the Yemeni people. He stressed that the new party would make an important contribution to the struggle against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, both Arab and international, which are hostile to the people of Democratic Yemen.

The CPSU Central Committee addressed a message of greetings to the First Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party, regarding it as an "outstanding event, embodying the resolution of the South Yemeni people and its revolutionary vanguard to build a new society free of exploitation of man by man in conformity with the made [as received] socialist option."

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH KHARTOUM UNIVERSITY--Moscow, October 13, TASS--The Moscow Patrice Lumumba Friendship University will help the Khartoum University to organize its library of Russian and Soviet literature. The exchange of specialists and scientific publications between the two universities will considerably increase. Joint research by Soviet and Sudanese geologists in the Nuba Mountains will continue. This was envisaged by the third working program of cooperation signed today by the vice-chancellor of the Khartoum University, Hasan Halish, and the rector of the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University, Vladimir Stanis. The new program develops the agreement of 1969 on the scientific and cultural cooperation between the Soviet and Sudanese universities. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD]

GREEK SOCIALIST, COMMUNISTS OPPOSE EEC MEMBERSHIP

LD071122Y Moscow TASS in English 0800 7 Oct 78 LD

["PRAVDA: Negative Reaction"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 7, TASS--The results of the talks, which were held in Athens by a group of top officials of the Common Market on problems in connection with Greece's request for admission to the Common Market as full member of the community, PRAVDA's correspondent in Athens Vladislav Drobkov writes, have met with an on the whole negative reaction in that country, although the government is trying to present it as fresh success of its foreign policy.

The correspondent notes that the democratic opposition parties are criticising the authorities for the political and economic concessions to "supermonopoly Europe." Thus A. Papandreou, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, said that the striving of the government to join the Common Market speedily is in conflict with the country's genuine interests.

The Communist Party of Greece, which now ranks third in the number of seats in Parliament, consistently comes out against the joining of the Common Market by Greece, the PRAVDA correspondent goes on. The communists point out that the joining of the EEC will have a baneful effect on the position of the mass of the country's people, will result in the ruining of small and medium, enterprises and farms. The Communist Party of Greece and other progressive forces draw attention to the danger of political pressure from the EEC, to the attempts of the West to tie up the question of the admission of Greece to the Common Market with the return of Athens to NATO's military wing.

In the opinion of the democratic opposition parties, which is shared by many other public circles, Vladimir Drobkov writes, the interests of Greece's national economic development call not for participation in the closed economic grouping, but for the development of broad mutually beneficial economic ties with all states, including the socialist ones. This viewpoint meets with increasing understanding in Greece.

BREZHNEV, KIPRIANOU EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD101446Y Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 10, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to Spiros Kiprianou, the president of Cyprus, conveying the most heartfelt congratulations to the friendly people of Cyprus on the occasion of the national holiday--Independence Day, and wishes of prosperity and success in strengthening the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic.

Spiros Kiprianou replied, cordially thanking for the congratulations and kind wishes and, on his part, conveyed wishes of happiness to the Soviet people.

The telegrams express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between both countries will continue successfully developing in the interests of the Soviet and Cyprus peoples.

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NICOSIA

ID161812Y Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 16, TASS--A delegation of the USSR Central Trade Union Council led by its chairman, Aleksey Shibayev, has started today for Nicosia to attend the 19th session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

PRAVDA WRITES ON 70TH BIRTHDAY OF AKEL'S PAPAIOANNOU

ID080906Y Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 8, TASS--"The Soviet communists know Comrade Ezekias Papaioannou well as a courageous and active participant in the struggle against imperialism, reaction and fascism, for a democratic development and social progress of Cyprus, as a tireless fighter for strengthening ties between AKEL and the CPSU, as a consistent proponent of all-round strengthening of friendship between the peoples of Cyprus and the Soviet Union," PRAVDA writes in an article devoted to the seventieth birthday of the AKEL general secretary. "Cordially congratulating the loyal son of the Cyprus people on his 70th birthday and awarding the Order of the October Revolution to him, Soviet people wish him good health, a long life and great successes in the struggle for the fundamental interests of his people, for the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism."

Being a consistent internationalist and principled advocate of the purity of communist ideology, irreconcilable fighter against anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, Ezekias Papaioannou enjoys a great popularity among the Cyprus people and well-deserved respect in the international communist and working-class movement, the newspaper notes. The AKEL general secretary is an active supporter of the policy of positive neutrality of Cyprus, of the development and strengthening of all-round ties between the republic and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

INDOCHINA

VIETNAM PROTESTS PRC BORDER GUARDS' 13 OCT 'VIOLATIONS'

LD1612327 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 16, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the SRV has launched a strong protest with the PRC against a serious violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity by Chinese frontier guards. As was announced by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, a unit of Chinese frontier guards, lying in ambush in Vietnamese territory, made on October 13 an armed attack on frontier guards and civilians of the SRV. As a result, two Vietnamese frontier guards were killed and a member of the local authorities of a community in the SRV were kidnaped.

The unceasing encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam by the Chinese side, the statement says, indicate that the Chinese authorities are going ahead with their hostile anti-Vietnamese policy. The Foreign Ministry of the SRV indignantly condemns the criminal actions of the Chinese authorities and demands an immediate release of the kidnaped member of the Vietnamese local authorities and an end to violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam and other criminal actions against the Vietnamese peopoe. The Chinese side should bear all the responsibility for the consequences of its criminal actions.

RAPID PEACE AND PROGRESS ON REAPPEARANCE OF PRINCE SIHANOUK

OW130124Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 9 Oct 78 OW

[Shmidtin commentary]

[Summary] "According to foreign press reports, Prince Norodom Sihanouk has once again appeared in Kampuchea's political arena. Sihanouk and his family attended a banquet in Phnom Penh on 28 August. This marks Sihanouk's first appearance in public since the Pol Pot clique came to power in Kampuchea 3 years ago. Prior to Sihanouk's appearance this August, this former Cambodian leader was not allowed to visit foreign countries and receive correspondents. Furthermore, no one knows the status of Sihanouk for the past 3 years. Rumors of his death were once widespread. Foreign observers have pointed out: Sihanouk's treatment has been due to the deeply rooted antagonistic contradictions between himself and those who have usurped political power in Kampuchea. The Hong Kong journal 'OBSERVATION' has pointed out: Sihanouk once regarded Pol Pot and his followers as his irreconcilable enemies."

What really happened is that Sihanouk was immediately put under house arrest by Pol Pot in April 1975 when Pol Pot and his followers took over the country of Kampuchea. According to the Thai paper BANGKOK POST, the Phnom Penh regime now is attemptimg to use Prince Sihanouk to win over some support from the people. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has stated that now the Kampuchean authorities need royalty such as Sihanouk to symbolize the unification of Kampuchea. Such a political attempt shows that Pol Pot and his trusted followers have no confidence in their own ruling power and want to use some of the famous political figures of the past to protect themselves from the political storms stirred up by the people of Kampuchea.

"Over the past 3 years since it came to power, there have been six attempts to overthrow the Pol Pot clique. Opposition against him has become increasingly fierce in Kampuchea. According to recent reports by AFP correspondents from Hong Kong, rebellions have been launched by army units and people of all walks of life in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN has pointed out: The Kampuchean regime today is seriously threatened by collapse. The people's just struggle against Pol Pot in Kampuchea is the consequence of his implementation of ruthless domestic and foreign policies with the support of the Chinese authorities."

According to escaped refugees from Kampuchea, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, backed by the PRC, treat the Kampuchean people as if they were enemies of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people are doomed to a gradual death. There is no freedom whatsoever in Kampuchea.

"The war of aggression against Vietnam launched by the Chinese-backed Phnom Penh regime has resulted in difficulty in Kampuchea's national economy. Without Chinese military aid, it would be impossible for the Phnom Penh regime to launch this war of aggression against Vietnam. Prince Sihanouk has long realized the danger of Chinese expansion against Cambodia. The Washington POST has pointed out: Sihanouk regarded China and the United States as two big whales fighting for Canbodia, the small fish, although he still acted on the instructions of the Peking leadership, thus promoting the expansion of Chinese influence over Cambodia."

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND CONDOLENCES TO SRV ON FLOOD DISASTER

LD111515Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]; Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee; and Comrade Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the SRV. In connection with the natural disaster--the unusually severe flooding--which has befallen the SRV, we express on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and Soviet people our sincere sympathy to the population of the affected areas and ask you to convey our profound condolences to the families of those who have perished. Soviet public organizations are sending emergency medical and other supplies to the fraternal people of Vietnam.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

SRV Response

LD131039Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 78 Morning Editon p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and the National Assembly and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], we express to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government and the Soviet people sincere thanks for the profound sympathy, wholehearted participation and prompt aid offered by the Soviet people to the population of the flood-stricken regions of Vietnam. We send you cordial greetings and sincere wishes for good health.

[Signed] Ton Duc Thang, president of the SRV; Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee; Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the SRV Government

PRAVDA MARKS 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-DPRK RELATIONS

LD161121Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Yu. Dmitriyev article: "Glorious Landmark"]

[Text] A new state--the DPRK--emerged in the Far East 30 years ago. This event became possible thanks to the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army from Japanese colonial rule. Diplomatic relations were established 12 October 1948 between the Soviet Union and People's Korea.

In the last 30 years Soviet-Korean relations have increased in both breadth and depth. In July 1961 the Soviet Union and the DPRK concluded a friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty which opened up broad prospects for Soviet-Korean cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres and which was a serious warning to amateurs against Far Eastern military adventures.

Trade and economic relations have undergone continual development. Thus, over the 1948-1978 period, trade increased 15 times. The USSR and People's Korea continue to cooperate successfully in the construction of industrial enterprises in the DPRK and in the sphere of fishing in the northwest Pacific Ocean. A further number of important agreements on economic and technical cooperation, mutual deliveries of goods and payments for the period up to 1980 and others have been concluded in the last 2 or 3 years.

Soviet-Korean economic relations are supplemented by cultural and scientific exchanges implemented on the basis of 2-year plans. Party and parliamentary links and contacts between social organizations and creative unions are regular in character. This contact helps us to gain a better knowledge of one another and strengthens the traditional Soviet-Korean friendship which accords with the vital interests of the Korean and Soviet peoples.

The Soviet people resolutely support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification on an independent, peaceful basis and resolutely condemn the attempts by the Seoul authorities and their American and Japanese patrons to perpetuate the dismemberment of Korea by means of all kinds of tricks, whether the "policy of the two Koreas" or the "concept of cross recognition [perekrestnogo priznaniya]." For 30 years now the Soviet Union has recongized only one Korea--the DPRK, which symbolizes the bright future of the entire Korean people.

In his answers to the questions of the chief editor of Japan's ASAHI, L.I. Brezhnev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, once again clearly expressed the invariable, fundamental class approach to the problem of a settlement in Korea:

"We support the DPRK's proposals regarding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the creation of favorable conditions for the unification on the country on peaceful democratic principles without any external interference."

In noting the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the DPRK, The Soviet people wish their Korean friends great successes in the struggle for socialism and in the further consolidation of the republic's positions in the international arena. Given the mutual desire of both sides, the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Korean peoples will continue to develop and strengthen on the principled basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace.

SINO-JAPANESE PACT COMPLICATING FAR EAST SITUATION

LD161549Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev dispatch: "Tokyo-Peking: Dangerous Rapprochement"]

[Text] Tokyo--An extraordinary parliamentary session is proceeding in Tokyo. The deputies' attention centers on the discussion of the Sino-Japanese so-called "Peace and Friendship Treaty" which was signed recently in Peking and which contains an article regarding opposition to "hegemony" which is aimed--at least according to Peking's intentions--against the Soviet Union.

Setting forth the government's policy line at the session, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda attempted to convince the public that the aforementioned treaty represents a "contribution to the cause of peace and stabilization in Asia and throughout the world." However, these assertions by the champions of Japanese-Chinese rapprochement have nothing in common with reality. The events of the last few days indicate the reverse: The signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty is leading to the complication of the international situation in the Far East and is fraught with consequences highly dangerous to the cause of peace. Confirmation of this is provided by the appreciable activation of militarist, anti-Soviet circles in both Peking and Tokyo in the last few days.

Only a few weeks have elapsed since the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty but the Peking leaders are already attempting uninhibitedly to impose on Japan their own policy line of preparing for a third world war. Evidence of this is provided by the conversation which Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, held with Japanese journalists in Peking during which, waxing cynical about the "inevitability" of another world war, he urged Japan to build up its armaments with the aim of "countering a common threat." Particular attention in this conversation is attracted by the Chinese side's strictly military interpretation of the concept of "joint opposition by the two countries to hegemony"--a concept which, as is now clear, is a most important point of the Sino-Japanese treaty. "A common threat," Teng Hsiao-ping declared, "hangs over our countries.... Therefore China must strengthen its defense might and let Japan strengthen its own. And we will march in step on this basis."

Strange though it may seem, answering an opposition question in the Diet on 13 October, Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda also declared for his part that "the Japanese Government supports China's desire to modernize its armed forces with a view to the country's defense" and that in general it "does not object to the strengthening of China's military might."

The character of the Sino-Japanese treaty has been displayed with equal obviousness in the contacts which military circles of the two countries have hastened to establish since the treaty was signed. The ink on the treaty was not dry before Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Staff, arrived in Tokyo with the obvious intention of initiating permanent cooperation between the military circles of the two countries. As SANKEI SHIMBUN reported, the statements which he made in conversations with leaders of the Japanese Armed Forces "clearly revealed the basic essence of the Chinese position which consists of transforming the Sino-Japanese treaty into the main link of their system in Asia--a system hostile to the cause of peace and the security of the peoples."

At the same time, Chang Tsai-chien's meetings with the leaders of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" revealed that there are hotheads among Japanese military circles who are prepared to assist Peking's bellicose impulses. It is apparant from reports in ASAHI, for instance, that certain leaders of the Japanese Armed Forces who see the Soviet Union as the main potential enemy regard military cooperation with Peking as "advantageous" for Japan. It is no accident that Chang Tsai-chien's calls for the further strengthening

of "contacts between the two countries' military circles at various levels" encountered, according to newspaper accounts, a favorable response and active support from the leadership of the Japanese Armed Forces.

Lively interest was displayed in Chang Tsai-chien's visit to Japan by Japanese industrialists who possess the technical base for producing the latest automatic missile guidance systems and other complex military equipment which, as is well-known, Chinese military figures yearn to secure from Japan. Anticipating large military orders from Peking, these circles are now exerting behind-the-scenes pressure on the government, prompting it to seek from the United States and its Western European allies the lifting, "as an exception," of restrictions on the delivery to China of "strategic" commodities.

It is difficult to regard as a mere coincidence the fact that it was at precisely that time that the leaders of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" suddenly initiated deliberately provocative talk about a "threat of a surprise attack on Japan" and also about whether the "Self-Defense Forces" command has adequate powers for organizing the timely rebuff of such an attack. Then the government also became involved in the debate on this issue which was obviously designed to disturb public opinion. Answering the questions of opposition deputies, Prime Minister Fukuda unambiguously advocated the revision of the existing status of the "Self-Defense Forces" and the introduction of laws granting these "forces" greater freedom of action in an "emergency situation" caused by a "surprise attack" on the country by foreign enemies. And only the resolute rebuff from the progressive public forced the initiators of all this militarist ballyhoo to discontinue it for the present.

Something else attracts one's attention: Apart from anthing else, the anti-Soviet thrust of the activity of local militarists is clearly evident in the insinuations about the imaginary "threat of a military attack on Japan." By all appearances, the advocates of Japan's militarization see the fanning of enmity toward the Soviet Union as the key factor in increasing chauvinist and revanchist public opinions. It is for this reason that they cling so tightly to the notorious "territorial issue" which was created artifically and is currently being galvanized by Japanese diplomacy for the purpose of placing obstacles in the way of the normal development of Soviet-Japanese relations. It is noteworthy that, while praising the treaty with China, the Japanese ruling circles continue to reject the Soviet proposal on concluding between the two countries a treaty on neighborliness and cooperation designed to create a favorable atmosphere for the strengthening of Soviet-Japanese relations. Thus, as a result of Sino-Japanese rapprochement on the basis of the treaty, there has been a marked intensification in Japan of the racket stirred up by the militarist forces who are hostile toward peace--those who advocate the arming of Japan.

Many people in Japan are aware that this turn of events contradicts the interests of peace in the Far East. Th public has been warned about this by representatives of those political circles in the country who prefer to look reality soberly in the eye. The Japanese Communist Party [JCP] is currently playing a prominent role here. In recent weeks AKAHATA, the JCP's central organ, has published a number of detailed articles explaining the real threat of Japan's remilitarization and its involvement in a triple military alliance with Washington and Peking spearheaded against the Soviet Union. Condemning Peking's course of supporting the Japanese-U.S. military "security treaty" and of cooperation with the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces," AKAHATA clearly demonstrates to the public in its articles how reckless and dangerous this course is and how incompatible it is with the talk about "peace" by those in the country who support rapprochement with Peking. Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, spoke in the same vein on Tokyo television. He noted that "if Japan's rapprochement with China is implemented on the basis of the Japanese-American military alliance this rapprochement will not be in the interests of the cause of peace."

Considerable alarm in connection with the strengthening of Peking's contacts with Japanese militarist circles was expressed by representatives of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP]. and also the General Council of Trade Unions. A. Katayama, deputy chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee, said: "The Chinese leadership says that it consents to the buildup of Japan's defense might. However, the JSP, in defending the peacetime constitution, cannot agree with such statements by the Chinese side." Also significant is the statement by Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions, which criticizes Peking's attempts to draw Japan into confrontation with the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, however, some representatives of the JSP and of Komeito are still prisoners of illusions and, reluctant to look the truth in the eye, keep quiet about the dangerous militarist essence of Peking's course.

And in the ruling party itself there is no unanimity on the question of the Sino-Japanese treaty. According to press reports, a number of conservative members of the Diet continue to criticize the treaty, regarding it as a dangerous undertaking capable of weakening Japan's international ties and infringing upon its national interests. A substantial number of conservative politicians are against the anti-Soviet line which Japanese diplomats are being proffered by their newfound Peking "friends." This is reflected in cautionary articles in certain influential papers recommending the government not to be hasty in ratifying the Sino-Japanese treaty but soberly to weigh all the adverse consequences of this step. In an editorial the paper ASAHI wrote, for example: "It is scarcely necessary to repeat that in the debates on the Sino-Japanese treaty special attention should be devoted to Japanese-Soviet relations. The diplomatic course should not lead to the deterioration of our relations with the Soviet Union, and a serious discussion of the issue in question is required for this course." However, by all appearances, the Japanese legislative machine has already been tuned to the ratification of the treaty.

An Eastern proverb says: "It is not difficult to jump onto a tiger's back but it's hard to get off in one piece." And aren't the Japanese ruling circles leaping onto the back of a tiger by recklessly flirting with Peking? Do they not run the risk of losing control over Japanese foreign policy and of allowing their chance of independence [samostoyatelnost] to be fettered by dependence on the bellicose anti-Soviet intentions of the Chinese leadership? The shortsightedness and futility of this policy becomes more obvious with each passing day since Maoist ideology and Peking's great-power hegemonic policy in general are alien to the overwhelming majority of Japanese. The fundamental interests of the Japanese people demand friendship and neighborly cooperation with the Soviet Union, not an arms race, and the normalization of the national economy by means of its peaceful development. There is no other reasonable future for Japan, and those who stand at the helm of Japanese state policy should not forget this.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAPAN AT JSP INVITATION

LD161225Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by D.I. Kachin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kamchatskiy Obkom, has left for Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] Central Executive Committee. The delegation comprises: I.I. Kovalenko, CPSU Central Committee International Department sector chief; V.A. Protopopov, first secretary of Leninskiy CPSU Raykom in Moscow; and M.A. Fedorov, chief editor of the journal NOVOYE VREMYA. The CPSU party workers will familiarize themselves with the JSP's activity and will exchange opinions with the Japanese socialists on question of mutual interest.

ANNIVERSARY OF CASTRO'S SPEECH AT 1953 TRIAL NOTED

LD160002Y Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

["Road Illumined by Light of Lenin's Teaching"--TASS headline]

[Text] Havana, October 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Chigir writes: October 16 holds a special place among glorious dates and events which are recorded in gold letters in the chronicle of the Cuban revolution and which became the important milestones of its development. 25 years ago on that day, Fidel Castro proclaimed the programme of the revolutionary movement he leads, the program which united the Cuban people in the struggle to overthrow the pro-imperialist dictatorship, the programme whose implementation opened the road to construction of socialism in Cuba. This programme was contained in Fidel Castro's famous speech "I shall be absolved by history". He made this speech at the trial of the participants in the storm of the Moncada Barrack on July 26, 1953, the trial that was staged by the Batista regime.

In conditions of terror and brutal reprisals unleashed by the dictatorship on all opposition forces, Fidel Castro's speech sounded as a clarion call to the people urging it to rise to the struggle for the country's liberation from the rule of imperialism and local oligarchy, for the implementation of profound political, social and economic transformations.

Despite the fierce attempts of Batista and his flunkeys to conceal the ardent speech that was made at the trial by the leaders of the Cuban revolutionaries it reached the broad masses of improverished people and became their banner in the struggle for glorious future.

In his speech, Fidel Castro gave a brilliant analysis of the situation in the country, laid bare the main causes of hunger and poverty, sufferings and rightlessness of the overwhelming majority of Cubans. He fearlessly exposed the horrible crimes of tyranny and set out from the Marxist positions a concrete programme of radical transformations. Land, industrialisation, housing, unemployment, education and health services--these are the six concrete problems on whose solution our efforts will be directed. In addition to ensuring social freedoms and democracy, Fidel Castro said, specifically, in his historic speech.

This programme was not yet a socialist one, Fidel Castro said later. But it was a progressive programme reflecting the maximum demands that could be advanced in objective and subjective conditions of that time.

Already in the first years (?after) the victory of the revolution whose 20th anniversary the Cuban people prepares to celebrate, the programme proclaimed in the speech "I shall be absolved by history" (?was) implemented completely and the working people of Cuba, guided by their Communist Party, started laying down firm foundations of socialism. The first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere is steadily forging ahead along the road that leads to the construction of communist society, says the programme of the Communist Party of Cuba adopted by its first congress.

Marking the 25th anniversary of Fidel Castro's famous speech, the Cuban people shows unshakable loyalty to the ideas of the revolution, is rallied closely around the Communist Party and its Central Committee led by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Fidel Castro.

PREMIER ARKHIPOV RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD161253Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] On 13 October, I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received M. Fernandez, Cuban minister of foreign trade, and had talks with him. S. Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

FIGUEIREDO ELECTED AS NEW BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT

LD151708Y Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, October 15, TASS--Candidate from the ruling party National Renewal Alliance Joao Batista Figueiredo was today elected Brazil's new president for a six-year term.

Joao Batista Figueiredo, 60, is a retired army general. The new president will assume his duties on March 15, 1979.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES COSTA RICA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD100530Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Rodrigo Carazo Odio, the president of Costa Rica. It conveys sincere congratulations and wishes for prosperity to the Costa Rican people in connection with their national holiday.

In his telegram of reply the president expressed thanks for the congratulations.

COLOMBIAN TRADE UNION BODY ATTACKS U.S. MONOPOLIES' ACTIVITIES

LD161430Y Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bogota, October 16, TASS--The Trade Union Confederation of the Working People of Colombia has laid bare the predatory policy of foreign, mainly American, monopolies, operating in the country.

In pursuit of super-profits, says a statement of the Trade Union Confederation of the Working People of Colombia, published here, American companies are soaring prices of oil extracted from Colombian earth. This leads to a steady deterioration of the material standings of the working class, of all poorest strata of the country's population. The growing transportation costs lead to rise in prices of food products and other consumer goods, and also in city transport fare.

The recent 25-30 per cent rise in prices of gasoline, kerosene and other petroleum products has been a heavy blow on the family budget of the working people, the statement pointed out.

Only nationalization of oil extraction in the country can deliver it from exploitation by foreign monopolies, the document runs.

The Trade Union Confederation of the Working People of Colombia has urged the working people of Colombia to put up a united front in defence of the national interests, against deterioration of the working and living conditions.

USTINOV CONTINUES VISIT TO ARMENIA ON ANNIVERSARY

Visits Monuments, Exhibition

ID132010Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] To mark the 150th anniversary of Armenia's entry into Russia, and the successes achieved by the Armenian people in economic and cultural construction, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

Today, Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union; Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; and other delegation leaders from union republics and towns of the **RSFSR** laid wreaths at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin and at the grave of the unknown soldier in the Park of Victory. Wreaths were also laid in the name of the Armenian CP Central Committee, the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's Council of Ministers.

In the new industrial center of Abovyan the guests viewed the majestic monument raised in honor of Russo-Armenian friendship. Comrade Ustinov visited one of the military units of the Yerevan garrison. He also visited the exhibition of national economic achievements of the Armenian SSR and Matendaran, the Mashdots ancient manuscript research institute.

Comrade Ustinov was accompanied on his tour by Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

Attends Party-State Session

ID141330Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] A joint festive session of the Armenian CP Central Committee and Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet took place in Yerevan today. It was attended by members of the Armenian CP Central Committee, deputies of the republican Supreme Soviet, leaders of party, administrative and public organizations, scientific and cultural figures, leading workers in industry and agriculture and soldiers of the Soviet Army. There were also guests from the union republics and cities of the RSFSR, a delegation from the Gyor-Sopron region in the Hungarian People's Republic, which is twinned with the Armenian SSR, and representatives of Armenian progressive organisations from abroad.

Those present welcomed with applause Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. The presidium included Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Sarkisyan, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers and other Armenian leaders.

The anthems of the USSR and the Armenian SSR resounded in the hall.

The participants in the festive session then elected an honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo led by Comrade Brezhnev. A festive march accompanied the arrival of bearers of the flag of the Armenian SSR and of a memorial banner from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU.

PRAVDA Version of Ustinov Speech

AU1615l0Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Minister of Defense, at the festive session of the Armenian CP Central Committee and of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet held on 14 October in Yerevan]

[Text] Today the working people of the Armenian SSR, together with the peoples of the Russian Federation and all fraternal republics of the land of the soviets, are making a glorious jubilee--the 150th anniversary of Armenia's entry into Russia.

Permit me in the name of and on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to ardently congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of the republic on this portentous event.

With the feeling of profound gratification I convey to you the cordial greetings and the very best wishes of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the even of the these celebrations Leonid Ilich recalled with exceptional warmth his meetings and talks with the toilers of your wonderful republic and spoke of the unforgettable impressions left by his visits on Armenian soil.

In these jubilee days, D.F. Ustinov continued, the centuries-old history of the Armenian peoples appears with particular clarity and the enormous significance that unification with Russia and the fraternal Russian peoples has had for their fate is opening up to us even more vividly.

The unification of eastern Armenia with Russia became the decisive factor in freeing Armenian people from foreign invasions and from the threat of physical annihilation; it played a most important role in the political, socioeconomic and cultural development of the Armenian peoples that followed.

The friendship of the Armenian and Russian peoples has deep historical roots, as do their striving for a mutual rapprochement and the multifaceted ties between the advanced Russian and Armenian cultures. Acting against their own and also foreign oppressors, the working people of Armenia regarded the democratic and revolutionary forces of Russia as their powerful and loyal ally. The liberating ideas of the Decembrists and revolutionary democrats influenced both powerfully and fruitfully the sociopolitical thinking and the entire spiritual life of the Armenian peoples.

Armenia's entry into Russia established favorable conditions for expanding the political, economic and cultural ties of the Armenian peoples; it also positively affected the further strengthening of friendship and solidarity both with the Armenian people's closest neighbors--the Georgian and Azerbaijan peoples--and also with the other peoples in the country.

The friendship among Russia's peoples was steeled and strengthened in their common battle for social and national liberation. "The historical experiment of the Russian proletariat's struggle against tsarist autocracy," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, "showed the working people of Armenia the only true path toward freedom and social progress--the path of revolutionary struggle, of socialist transformation. In this struggle the vital interests of Armenia's working people and of the workers class and all working people in Russia merged into one."

The revolutionary movement of the masses was led by the Bolshevik Party, created by great Lenin; it united, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the true fighters for the happiness of the working people, the victory of socialist ideals. The best representatives of the Armenian people also rallied around Lenin in a single, revolutionary formation.

The working masses of Armenia enthusiastically received the news of the victory of the Great October. They arose for the decisive struggle for Soviet rule.

Under the leadership of the Leninist party, the peoples of our country rallied into a single family--the USSR. The socialist industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture and the cultural revolution transformed the country's appearance and made it possible to open up the creative powers of the multinational Soviet peoples. Time has shown that the international, fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples is a great force. This was convincingly expressed during the socialist construction and the fiery years of the Great Fatherland War.

Both within the ranks of the heroic Soviet Army and within partisan formations, hundreds of thousands of Armenian soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder with the representatives of all our republics, showing examples of courage and bravery. About 70,000 were awarded military orders and medals, and more than 100 received the title Hero of the Soviet Union. The famous marshal I. Kh. Bagramian, twice Hero of the Soviet Union; admiral I.S. Isakov, Chief Marshal of Tank Troops A. Kh. Babadzhanian and Air Force Marshal C.A. Khudiakov Khanferiants, heroes of the Soviet Union; and other famous sons of the Armenian people, proved to be talented military leaders.

During the time since the victory over fascism, the Soviet Union's working people, under the wise leadership of the Leninist party, have led the fatherland to the front-line of social progress. The main result of the path we have covered was the building of an advanced socialist society. This historic boundary in our movement toward communism was cemented in the USSR Constitution, the first anniversary of which our country has widely and festively celebrated.

For centuries the best minds of mankind had sought the path toward human happiness, toward establishing relations of equal rights and friendship. But only Lenin's party, which joined the revolutionary struggle for building a new society with the struggle of oppressed peoples for their national and social liberation, has turned these relations into reality and succeeded in changing internationalism from the ideal of a small handful of communist into deep convictions and into the norm of everyday activities and behavior for multimillion popular masses. Their historical creativity has brought about the gigantic material and spiritual potential of socialism. Enormous transformations have taken place in all union republics; as a result of them, the economic backwardness of formerly outlying districts of tsarist Russia has become a thing of the past. Each of the Soviet republics is seen by the entire world as a stimulating example of the victory of life-creating Leninist ideas.

The party is doing everything to further strengthen the international unity of the Soviet people in the interests of the entire country and of each union republic individually and to educate the working people in the spirit of the fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples, of deep respect for all nations and nationalities and of intolerance toward manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism.

Among the Soviet people, the feeling of love for their region [kray] is vitally merged with the love for our great multinational fatherland--the USSR. The working people of Soviet Armenia are ardent patriots of their own republic and of our entire socialist motherland. They are demonstrating their patriotism and socialist internationalism in their daily affairs and by their active participation in building communism.

Today, we are noting with great gratification that the toilers of Armenia, like all Soviet people, are closely rallied around the CPSU and unanimously support its domestic and foreign policy.

This, too, is logical. From their many years of experience the Soviet people have convinced themselves of the wisdom and foresight of their well-proven political vanguard. Our party has no higher aim than to serve the peoples.

The Soviet people express sentiments of deep love and gratitude to their own Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, led by the outstanding political figure and current statesman, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for their unceasing concern for the welfare and happiness of the peoples and for the consolidation of peace on earth.

In the years of Soviet rule, D.F. Ustinov continued, the appearance of Armenia has changed beyond recognition. With the assistance of the fraternal republics, a powerful industry has been built. In fact, from the ground up, more than 500 industrial enterprises have been erected, furnished with modern equipment. Five times more electric power is now being produced in Armenia than in all tsarist Russia. The recently built Armenian GES can serve as a symbol of the stormy technical progress of the republic. And shouldn't one also be proud of the fact that--at a place which formerly imported all industrial products, beginning with nails--precision instruments and machine tools; computers; electrotechnical products; new chemical materials; nonferrous metals and other products that are evidence of the high scientific-technical production standard are being manufactured.

A new working man--the bearer of progressive social views, with a high cultural standard and professional knowledge, the master over life in the widest sense of the word--has arisen in the republic. One of the militant detachments of the Soviet workers class--the glorious Armenian Workers--today number 800,000. This is the main creative force in the republic; it embodies all the finest characteristics of the work-loving, gifted Armenian people. The achievements of the Armenian farmers, who have transformed formerly dead saline soils and stony deserts into flourishing fields, orchards and vineyards, elicit deep respect and pride.

The peasant's life style, nature and working conditions have radically changed.

The Armenian intelligentsia is making a significant contribution to the allround development of the republic. It is flesh of the flesh of the working class and collective peasantry. These are people who most actively help to step up scientific-technical progress, and the further flourishing of culture. They also most actively help step up the practical implementation of the party's policy of raising the effectiveness of social production and work quality.

Armenia is a country with an ancient and original culture. We are enraptured by its grandiose architecture, literature and the arts; we honor the names of the ingenious scientists and poets Armenia has given to the world. More than 1,600 years ago, the Armenian people created its written language. In 1920, however, the overwhelming majority of them were illiterate. Now, every third inhabitant of Soviet Armenia is in school.

There was not a single institution of higher learning in Armenia before the revolution. The republic now has 13 colleges and 65 specialized secondary schools at which 111,000 people are studying.

D.F. Ustinov noted the great contribution made by the cultural workers to the treasurechest of the multinational culture of the Soviet people. Voluntary study of the Russian language, which has become the language of international communication in our country, he underscored, has opened up vast possibilities for bringing the cultural achievements of the other nations of the USSR and of the entire world closer to the Armenian working people.

The powerful economic and cultural upsurge of the Armenian people, who are living in the single family of nations of the Soviet Union and are building communism shoulder to shoulder with them, constitutes brilliant proof of the Leninist nationalities policy of the USSR and demonstrates to the entire world the decisive advantages of the socialist system and our Soviet way of life.

The Soviet Union is the home of more than 100 free and equal peoples. And it is fully legitimate that today's holiday of the Armenian people is an international one of all the working people of our socialist fatherland. We are commemorating it during the nationwide struggle to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan. In the post-congress period our country has advanced in all directions. Its economic potential has grown significantly; the social program is being fulfilled successfully; the material and cultural standard of our people's lives is rising invariably.

The consistent struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the national economic plans and socialist pledges of the third year of the 5-year plan--a year of shockwork--is now the main content of the Soviet people's labor and social-political activity.

Enhancing production effectiveness as well as work quality, our powerful socialist industry is developing quickly and dynamically. The situation in agriculture is not bad either. A good harvest of grain crops, cotton, potatoes, vegetables and fruit has been grown this year. The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum has conveyed new, powerful incentives for developing agricultural production.

It is pleasant to note that your republic lives and works in rhythm with the entire country. In the past few years Armenian industrial output has increased considerably and continues to grow; the basic tasks of the 5-year plan are being successfully fulfilled. Further proof of this is the outcome of the first 9 months of this year: Compared with the corresponding period last year, industrial output increased 8.1 percent. Under the 10th 5-Year Plan agricultural yield has increased perceptibly, and the number of animals and the productivity of socialized animal husbandry have grown. This year, despite extremely unfavorable climatic conditions, a good harvest on the whole has been obtained, and the village toilers are doing all they can to fulfill the high obligations to the state. This year's competition is also marked by a great patriotic upsurge. [paragraph continues]

It suffices to say that the collectives of 65 associations and enterprises in the republic and more than 80.000 working people have already fulfilled the tasks for 3 years of the 5-year plan and 3.000 people have fulfilled their personal 5-year plans.

The republic's success in economic and social development is being assured by the great organizational and ideopolitical work of the Armenian Communist Party--a militant and seasoned detachment of the CPSU. The republic's party organization is doing a great deal of work to enhance the masses activity and initiative, and mobilize them to successfully solve the tasks of communist building. The activity of the Armenian CP Committee and the entire republican party organization is being worthily appreciated by the CPSU Central Committee and receiving constant support from it.

Our mature socialist society is in the prime of its creative power and possesses enormous possibilities for a progressive advance, a further upsurge of the economy and culture, an acceleration of social advancement. A high degree of organization, discipline, smooth cooperation at all levels of party, state and economic activity are necessary to fully realize these possibilities.

D.F. Ustinov directed attention to the primary significance of strictly observing plan discipline and fully using the rapidly growing industrial-scientific potential for developing the country's single national economic complex.

The CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally show profound interest in and constant solicitude for the affairs of your republic, he said. Urgent problems are being examined and settled opportunely. In recent times, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have adopted a number of important decisions that provide for the further development of Armenian productive forces, for developing culture and the people's prosperity. The forthcoming commissioning of the subway will be a good present to the inhabitants of the capital city and to all the republic's working people. A decision was adopted recently on the conservation and rational use of a unique creation of nature--Lake Sevan.

Great and responsible tasks are facing Armenia. To accomplish them, party, administrative, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives must exert efforts, good organization and consciousness of the working people are needed. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of all means of ideological influence and to persistently shape clear ideological and moral principles and an active position in life in every individual.

Under the guidance of party organizations, the republic's working class, Kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia will undoubtedly attain new, remarkable successes in communist construction and will honorably implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

While speaking in Baku, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recently stated in detail how the CPSU Central Committee evaluated the present international situation. In recent months, D.F. Ustinov said, we have witnessed many facts and developments in the world that attest to the continuing struggle between two tendencies: the tendency toward deepening and consolidating international detente and strengthening peace, and the tendency toward undermining detente and throwing mankind back to the "cold war."

We refer to the imperialist whipping up of the arms race, to imperialist attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of the socialist countries, and to imperialist aspirations to keep the peoples and countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America within its sphere of imperialist by force of weapons and economic and political pressure. We refer to the foreign political steps taken by China, whose anti-Soviet policy is increasingly linking up with the anticommunist strategy pursued by the monopolist bourgeoisie.

All this has lead to periodic cold spells in the international political climate. But detente has already taken rather deep roots, and they are able to withstand such ground frosts.

Having this in mind, and also being aware that nothing can be offered to replace peaceful coexistence, some people in the west would not mind profiting by the USSR's striving for peace, hoping that we would agree to "pay" the price for preserving detente by concessions on the issues of principle in our foreign and domestic policy.

These are illusory hopes. The Soviet Union has never traded off its principles and will never do so. It has never abandoned and will never abandon its class position under any pressure.

At the same time our country does not intend to deviate from its constructive foreign policy line. We are well aware that this would only favor those dreaming of derailing detente.

More than 7 years ago, while coming forward with the peace program at the 24th CPSU Congress, a program that gave the detente process a powerful impulse, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that"...while consistently pursuing the policy of peace and friendship among peoples, the Soviet Union will continue the resolute struggle against imperialism and will continue to firmly rebuff the aggressors' schemes and subversions."

The Communist Party and Soviet Government show constant concern for educating the Soviet people in the spirit of high vigilance. They also do their utmost to strengthen the country's defense potential and keep the Soviet Armed Forces in readiness, thus guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any adversary.

Love for peace and the readiness to give a due rebuff to any aggressor have been merged in our policy. This balanced and constructive class policy, as the developments in the international arena confirm, is effective and fruitful. It is in line with the vital interests of the Soviet people, with the interests of peace and of the security of all peoples. Our party intends to continue the steady and firm pursuit of the policy.

While coming forward in the international arena as a reliable bulwark and banner carrier for peace, the Soviet Union confidently and resolutely continues its advance along the path of October toward the great goal of communism. This goal will be attained. The guarantee of this lies in the inexhaustible possibilities of our social order; in the selfless and inspired work of the Soviet people; in the inviolable friendship among our fatherland's peoples' in the wise policy pursued by the Communist Party, embodying the vital interests and united will of the multinational Soviet people.

(Comrade D.F. Ustinov read the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Armenian SSR the Order of Lenin and, to the prolonged applause of the session's participants, pinned the order on the republic's banner).

Concluding his speech, Comrade D.F. Ustinov once again congratulated the republic's working people on the 150th anniversary of Armenia's entry into Russia and on the award to the Armenian SSR of the Order of Lenin.

The CPSU Central Committee, he said, is confident that this award will serve the republic's working people as a source of inspiration in the creative work for the benefit of our multinational fatherland, in the name of triumph of the great Leninist ideas.

(Comrade D.F. Ustinov's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted with applause).

Demirchyan Speech

LD150326Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A report on the 150th anniversary of Armenia's incorporation into Russia was delivered by Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee. The working people of the republic and all the Armenian people have greeted with enormous joy the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of Lenin to Soviet Armenia and the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

The working people of Soviet Armenia, the speaker continued, are marking the important jubilee--the 150th anniversary of Armenia's incorporation into Russia--as a great and radiant holiday of the internationalist friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples; they are marking it under the keynote of the intensified struggle to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and monolithic cohesion around their native Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

Comrade Demirchyan continued:

[Begin recording] On this festive day, words of profound respect and the Armenian people's sentiments of love and gratitude go out to their elder brother, the Great Russian people. The Russian people have earned this profound respect and love through their heroic struggle for freedom and happiness, their selflessness, mighty talent and creative genius, enormous industriousness and sincere generosity, their revolutionary energy and internationalism, and devotion to the ideals of Marxist-Leninism and the cause of the construction of a communist society. [applause]

The working people of Soviet Armenia and all the Armenian people are profoundly aware that they have won all these achievements under the leadership of their native Communist Party, through the joint struggle and labor of all the peoples and nationalities of our great motherland, thanks to the implementation of the general line, the wise Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU, and the friendship and disinterested assistance of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, and, first and foremost, the Great Russian people. [applause]

The working people of the republic value highly the friendship and fraternity, assistance and support that the fraternal Soviet peoples have constantly accorded and are according them. Today, on behlaf of the working people of Armenia and all the Armenian people, we express from the bottom of our hearts sincere gratitude to all our national [narodnyy] brothers. In their selfless struggle toreach new heights of progress, the communists and working people of the republic constantly feel the enormous attention, assistance and paternal concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and Comrade Brezhnev personally, for the good of our people and the further all-round prosperity of Soviet Armenia. Enormous fervor has been produced in the republic's working people by the Communist Party and Soviet state's high new assessment of their selfless work, their contribution to communist construction. From now on, five high awards of the motherland will shine on the banner of the Armenian SSR--three Orders of Lenin...[interrupted by applause] three Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, and the Order of the Friendship of Peoples. These orders vividly symbolize the sources of the genuine rebirth, the happiness and flourishing and all the triumphs of Soviet Armenia, its contribution to the nationwide cause of communist construction. [applause] [end recording]

The working people of the republic were cordially congratulated on the glorious jubilee in the life of the Armenian people and on the high award by the delegation leaders from union republics and towns of the RSFSR, which had arrived for the jubilee festivities. The participants in the festive session adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Brezhnev.

Ustinov Departs for Moscow

LD150945Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] USSR Defense Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, left Yerevan today for Moscow. He took part in the 150th anniversary celebration of Armenia's incorporation into Russia. Ustinov was seen off at the airport by Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers; Armenian CP Central Committee Bureau members. Also seeing him off were Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; leaders of other delegations from the union republics and cities of the RSFSR that took part in the jubilee celebrations, and representatives of the public.

PARTY, STATE ORGANS HAIL ANNIVERSARY OF ARMENIA'S ENTRY

LD161341Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Armenian CP Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers cordially congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of the Armenian SSR on the portentous date--the 150th anniversary of Armenia's incorporation into Russia--and the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the republic. This great festival is being celebrated together with the Armenian people by all the fraternal peoples of our great socialist motherland.

East Armenia's union with Russia was a historic act of tremendous progressive significance. It saved the Armenian people from the threat of annihilation by foreign aggressors, created objective preconditions for their social and national revival, and gave working Armenians access to progressive Russian culture, to general democratic and Marxist ideas and to the great cause of the Leninist party. The people of Armenia acquired in Russia's revolutionary forces a mighty and loyal defender of their age-old aspirations and hopes. Together with the Russian and other peoples of our country, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the working people of Armenia traveled the glorious path of heroic struggle against tsarist autocracy and the power of capitalists and landowners, and for the triumph of socialist ideals.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution opened up for the Armenian people broad scope for rapid progress in all spheres of social life, guaranteed them true freedom and independence and delivered them forever from socioeconomic and national oppression.

At all subsequent stages of history--in the struggle to establish and consolidate Soviet power, in fierce battles against the forces of internal and international reaction, in the creation and development of a socialist economy and culture--the Armenian people have marched in close unity with the Great Russian people and all the other peoples of our country, sacredly retaining loyalty to the principles of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism. In the grim years of the Great Patriotic War the sons and daughters of Armenia, like all Soviet people, fought courageously for the freedom, honor and independence of the motherland. They inscribed many bright pages in the heroic annals of our people, who saved the world from fascist enslavement.

Soviet Armenia today is a flourishing, dynamically developing republic. In the fraternal family of socialist nations it has achieved tremendous successes in building the new life with their disinterested assistance. The features inherent in the society of developed socialism now characterize all material and spiritual life in Soviet Armenia.

The republic's economy--a constituent part of the country's unified national economic complex--has reached a high level. Broad development has been enjoyed here by power generation, metallurgy, production of means of automation, instrument making and the chemical, electrical engineering, radio engineering and electronics industries. The Armenian countryside has changed beyond recognition. Tens of thousands of tractors, trucks, and different agricultural machines are operating in the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Irrigation, reclamation and the opening up of new tracts of land are playing an ever-increasing role in the further intensification of agricultural production and in increasing its economic efficiency.

The culture of the Armenian people has flourished unprecedentedly. The best works of Soviet Armenian literature and art have entered the spiritual treasurehouse of our state of the whole people. National in form and internationalist in spirit, they display profound socialist content. The republic's scientists are making a major contribution to Soviet science.

All this creates the broadest opportunities for steady enhancement of the material well-being and culture of the working people and for the comprehensive development of the working people's labor.

The achievements of the Armenian SSR profoundly and sincerely gladden all Soviet people. They convincingly attest to the great vital force of the socialist and social state system, the triumph of Lenin's national policy and the constant concern of the party and government for the comprehensive development of all nations and nationalities of the USSR.

The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia of Armenia are celebrating the 150th anniversary of Armenia's incorporation into Russia in an atmosphere of labor and political enthusiasm created by the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums as well as the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the Constitution of the Armenian SSR. Through their selfless struggle for the successful fulfillment of the national economic plans and socialist pledges for 1978 and the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole, they are demonstrating unshakable loyalty to the CPSU, to the peoples' friendship and to the socialist motherland.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that the republic's working people, under the leadership of the CPSU and its combat detachment--the Armenian CP--will continue to struggle actively for the further upsurge of the economy, science and culture, will tirelessly strengthen the motherland's might and the fraternal friendship and unity of the peoples of the USSR, and will devote all their strength, knowledge and experience to the great cause of building communism and to the triumph of Leninist ideas.

Long live the Armenian SSR and its industrious, talented people!

Long live the USSR!

Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of the peoples of the USSR--the great achievement of October and of the CPSU's Leninist national policy!

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward to the victory of communism!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

ESTONIAN DEVELOPMENT DUE TO REPUBLICS' MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

LD161426Y Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tallin, October 16, TASS--About 50 enterprises and scientific organizations of Moscow, Leningrad, Transcaucasian republics participated in the reequipment of the old "Volta" plant in Estonia. Thanks to this technical mutual assistance, the plant has become the Soviet Union's leading enterprise in the construction of electric motors.

The plant was founded early this century as a big electrotechnical enterprise. But before restoration of Soviet power in Estonia in 1940, it dragged out a miserable existence. In conditions of an unfavourable economic situation in the world, the plant even curtailed its production and started making hardware, soap, margarine, confectionery. Several hundred million roubles were spent to streamline the enterprise. But that cost nothing to the republic, since its economy is an inseparable part of the USSR's national economic complex.

Estonia's economy is developing rapidly and dynamically, without crises. Since the Second World War industrial production increased 43 times. This is the result of close and disinterested mutual assistance of all Soviet republics. Such branches as shale extraction, chemical industry, instrument-making, light industry are developing at a priority rate in Estonia, since this meets in the best possible way its specific conditions, traditions and natural resources.

About 500 enterprises of the Soviet Union participated in the designing, construction, manufacture and delivery of equipment for thermal electric power plants relying on shales. Estonia now not only fully meets its requirements in electric energy, but is a major supplier of electricity in the northwestern part of the USSR.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

TADZHIK CONFERENCE URGES THRIFTY USE OF ENERGY RESOURCES

LD121353Y Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] TADZHIKTA--A conference of leaders and secretaries of primary party organizations, ministries and departments of the republic has been held at the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee examining the questions of intensifying work to save and make rational use of fuel and electricity.

A.D. Dadabayev, secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, spoke at the conference. In particular, he noted that the rational utilization of fuel and energy is a rule of economic management in our country. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, mentioned this in his speech at the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city of Baku. The experience of the metallurgists of Magnitka, the power industry workers of Kostroma GRES and the leading associations of Moscow and Leningrad deserves attention.

However, many enterprises and construction projects in the republic expend fuel and energy resources in an uncontrolled fashion and on the basis of outmoded norms.

The foundation of thriftiness is the well-organized accounting and planned expenditure of resources. The role of the economic and financial services here is great. Strict monitoring of the expenditure of material and energy resources, the improvement of production techniques and technology, and the introduction of more economical methods of processing raw materials are an important task of economics. Everything extracted from the earth and produced in industrial enterprises must be utilized with the utmost efficiency.

V. Ye. Novichkov, first deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers, and executive personnel of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee participated in the conference.

BRIEFS

NORTHERN FUEL SHIPMENT--The bulk oil port of Nakhodka has completed shipment of fuels and lubricating materials to areas of Chukotka and the far north. All 10 ships that participated in the oil haulage were handled ahead of schedule. Despite an increase in the volume of materials shipped, the Arctic campaign was completed 17 days earlier than last year. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW]

SHIP REPAIR AUTOMATION CONFERENCE--An interdepartmental conference on the experience of introducing automated control systems in ship repair began today in Vladivostok. Participating in it are representatives of fishing, ship repair, and shipbuilding industries in Sevastopol, Tallin, Leningrad, Murmansk, and the Far East. It is the second conference of its type. The first was held 4 years ago and it discussed the question of introducing automated control systems in production. [Text] [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW]

AWARD TO MINISTER--For services rendered in the development of ferrous metallurgy and in connection with his 60th birthday, the USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, Ivan Pavlovich Kazanets, has been awarded the Order of October Revolution. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 16 OCT

LD170226 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 16 October reports that farmers in Ryazanskaya Oblast have lifted potatoes from more than 90,000 hectares, and have nearly completed the harvesting of potatoes.

At the same time the radio notes that Kurskays Oblast farmers have dispatched over 1 million tons of raw materials for the sugar refineries.

At 0200 GMT the radio reports that grain crops have been sown on 1.5 million hectares in Krasnodarskiy Kray.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that corn harvesting has ended in the Aimorskiy Kray. A total of 1.5 million tons of silage was laid in for the winter--almost 500,000 tons more than usual.

At 1400 GMT the radio reports that the Ukraine has finished harvesting of sugar beet on 1 million hectares, and that 1.5 million tons of sugar have been produced thus far.

CITY DWELLERS ENGAGED IN UKRAINIAN FALL CAMPAIGN

AU170850 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 14 October reports that the "city is vigorously assisting the countryside" in sugar beet, potato and vegetable harvesting. "Tens of thcusands of enterprise workers, employees and students are out today to help farmers."

According to the same newscast, "sugar beet gathering, trucking and storing in a number of oblasts has been poorly organized. The farms of Lvovskaya, Rovenskaya, Volynskaya, Chernovitskaya and other oblasts are behind in root digging. The farms of Vinnitskaya, Poltavskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Sumskaya oblasts have failed to haul large amounts of sugar beets. In the republic as a whole, nearly 5 million tons of roots have accumulated in the fields waiting for trucks."

"The republic's kolkhozes have, under unfavorable weather conditions, obtained a rather good potato crop," the newscast continues. "The yields average 126 quintals per hectare. Chernigovskaya Oblast farms are gathering 174 quintals of potatoes per hectare. In the republic as a whole, potatoes have thus far been dug on 132,000 hectares, or 88 percent of the plan. Due to good labor organization, potato digging has already been completed at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Poltavskaya, Cherkasskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts. However, the rate of digging is still slow in a number of oblasts. This primarily applies to Vinnitskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Zakarpatskaya, Volynskaya, Khersonskaya, Sumskaya, Odesskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya and Kievskaya oblasts." Some oblasts are also reported to be slow in storing potatoes for planing purposes.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 14 October adds that nearly 600 trucks have been sent to the countryside from Kharkov. "Some 20,000 workers, employees and students who have left Kharkov to assist in sugar beet and vegetable gathering, favored by fair weather, are striving to gather and haul the crops from the fields the best way they can. Nearly 6,000 hectares of potatoes and sugar beets were dug on 14 October with the assistance of city dwellers." More than 30,000 workers, employees and students of Lvov and other cities in the oblast are reported to have worked during the weekend at farms. Thousands of workers and employees are said to spend their weekend working at farms in Sumskaya and other oblasts.

OVER 1 MILLION HECTARES OF SUGAR BEET GATHERED IN UKRAINE

AU131530Y Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Oct 78 AU

[Summary] "In the Ukraine as a whole sugar beets have been gathered on an area surpassing 1.08 million hectares, or 61 percent of the plan. Poltavskaya, Kievskaya and Kharkovskaya oblasts are leading in competitions. The highest yields, 318 quintals per hectare, are being gathered by Chernovitskaya Oblast beet growers."

More than 4,000 hectares of rice have been mown thus far in Khersonskaya Oblast.

RSFSR OBLASTS, MINISTRY HIT FOR POOR BEET PRODUCTION

LD160853Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "It Is Not Enough Merely To Give Assurances.... Enhancing Responsibility for the Sugar Beet Harvest"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has heard reports from Comrades Rukavitsyn, Sukhanov and Strelnikov, deputy chairmen of Kurskiy, Lipetskiy and Orlovskiy oblispolkoms respectively, on the harvesting and procurement of sugar beet. It was noted that work is not being carried out satisfactorily, that great losses of raw materials are occurring and that the plans for transporting and processing of beets are not being met. The oblast leaders were forced to admit that the situation results from carelessness and lack of organization.

Indeed, what else can explain the fact that in Kurskaya Oblast, which has a large number of combines, motor vehicles, loaders and other equipment, beets have been lifted on less than 50 percent of the sown area and still less has been transported to the refineries--only 600 tons out of 2,200 tons?

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are carrying out the harvest in an equally disorganized fashion in Lipetskaya Oblast. In Terbunskiy, Volovskiy, Izmalkovskiy and Lebedyanskiy rayons sugar beets have been lifted on only 33 percent of the sown area. The farms of Orlovskaya Oblast have lifted 338,000 tons of beets from 37 percent of the sown area, but 230,000 tons are still lying in the fields.

Transport is working very badly. In Kurskaya Oblast only 26 percent of the trucks are being utilized for transporting beets; this proportion is 20 percent in Orlovskaya Oblast and 18 percent in Lipetskaya Oblast. A number of beet reception centers lack hard-surfaced approach roads, and storage areas are impassable because of mud. Thus the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Dobrovskiy and Khlevenskiy rayons in Lipetskaya Oblast are transporting sugar beets to the Borinskiy refinery, which increases the shipment distance to 70 km.

All this has made it necessary to shut down certain sugar refineries at the beginning of the sugar refining season. Thus the Olymskiy refinery in Kurskaya Oblast and the Kolpnyy refinery in Orlovskaya Oblast have been closed down because of a lack of raw materials--an unprecedented occurrence. This should be a subject of serious discussion in the oblast organizations and the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, but they merely note these facts.

Nor is due concern being displayed for the quality of the sugar beet harvest. Plantations are not being replowed, storage facilities are not being formed in the fields and large quantities of uncleaned roots are left for long periods in small heaps in the fields. In certain rayons beet losses in harvesting total 30-40 percent.

Pointing out these serious shortcomings, the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium stressed that they cannot be regarded as petty, accidental omissions. They reveal deeper problems--the general attitude of economic leaders toward the cultivation of sugar beet and the low standards of its production. For 7 years now these oblasts have failed to fulfill the beet procurement plans although they received their full measure of special-purpose fertilizer and their machine pool is constantly being enlarged.

The intolerable situation with regard to sugar beet cultivation in these and certain other oblasts has come about because the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture fails to assess results self-critically, tolerates major shortcomings, analyzes the situation in the sector in a shallow way, and shows little concern for its development prospects. RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture Rossakhsvekla Association specialists do little to check the organization of beet growing work or to help farms at the local level to introduce progressive methods of cultivating this highly important industrial crop. M.D. Sushkov, chief of the Rossakhsvekla Association, has been well aware of the many serious shortcoming revealed, but has failed to display the businesslike approach and good management necessary to organize work in accordance with his own instructions.

The state inspectorates for the purchases and quality of agricultural produce in Kurskaya, Orlovskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts are also making a poor showing. Their control of the harvesting and transportation of sugar beet is obviously inadequate, and they are failing to display strict exactingness toward kolkhozes, sovkhozes and procurement organizations regarding the timely harvesting of the beet and the delivery of the harvest to the refineries.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium called the leaders of Kurskaya, Lipetskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts and the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture strictly to account for the serious shortcomings in sugar beet cultivation and harvesting, and outlined specific measures to eliminate the shortcomings and insure accelerated development of beet growing.

DELAYS IN HARVESTING BEET, COTTON CROPS CRITICIZED

LD161427Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 78 Morning Edition P 1 LD

[Stepanenko agricultural review: "Farmers' Workdays"]

[Excerpts] By Monday 9 October, the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, corn had been harvested from almost 16 million hectares, including corn for grain from 779,000 hectares, and sunflowers from 1.7 million hectares. Sugar beets had been lifted from more than 2 million hectares and potatoes from 2.8 million hectares. Winter crops had been sown on 33.6 million hectares. Fall plowing had been carried out on 68.9 million hectares.

Harvesting of cereal crops has been completed, as is known, in our main grain growing regions.

The chief harvest front is now in the fields occupied by late crops and on potato and vegetable plantations.

Rice growers are having a hard time. Whereas rice threshing has largely been completed in Primorskiy Kray and Kazakhstan, work is in full swing in the fields of the Kuban, the Ukraine, the Lower Volga and Dagestan. The rice harvest in the southern European area of the country began later than last year, and this naturally demands the maximum exertion of effort by everyone involved and skillful organization of work on every farm.

Several fine days have made it possible to increase the pace of sugar beet harvesting in most oblasts. Beets were lifted from almost 600,000 hectares during the week. One of the chief tasks now is to harvest all seed beets in the next few days. So far they have been lifted from 1/3 of the area, and only 23 percent have been stored. The roots are being dispatched to reception centers slowly. More than 4.5 million tons of beets are lying in Ukrainian fields, mostly in Poltavskaya, Vinnitskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Sumskaya and Ternopolskaya oblasts.

This year's harvest has also proved complex in the cottonfields. Whereas Azerbaijan had fulfilled the annual plan for cotton sales to the state by 10 October, exceeding 500,000 tons, and contributed to fulfilling the socialist pledges, procurements in the main cotton growing zone--the Central Asian republics--are greatly lagging behind last year's. Uzbekistan's Karakalpakskaya ASSR and Khorezmskaya Oblast and Turkmenia's Tashauzskaya Oblast are particularly lagging behind.

The year's weather conditions are undoubtedly having an effect. The cold and torrential rain in Central Asia in the spring necessitated mass resowing of cotton and delayed ripening. But it is now mid-October, and people in some places are trying to cover up for the omissions of recent days with references to the spring. Of 32,900 cotton picking machines in the fields of Uzbekistan 9,639 were not working on 10 October, including 1,017 out of 3,622 standing idle in Syrdarinskaya Oblast, where the first mechanized picking has not yet been carried out on half the fields. Nothing can justify the slow progress in picking pine-fiber cotton in Tadzhikistan's Vakhsh valley, Uzbekistan's Surkhandarinskaya Oblast and on all of Turkmenia's main tracts, where the delay is particularly alarming.

It is an urgent task to eliminate all shortcomings in organizing the picking of raw cotton and to use all available manpower in the harvest work, particularly manpower from the farms themselves and from rural settlements and rayon centers.

Harvesting is taking place in the potato fields. Belorussian potato growers have scored a great success--every hectare there is yielding 177 quintals of tubers, and 250-300 quintals are being gathered in progressive rayons and farms.

While completing this year's harvest, farmers are preparing for next year's. The Kuban, the Transcaucasus, Moldavia and the Ukraine's southwest oblasts have finishing sowing winter crops. Fall plowing is continuing. An intensive struggle is being waged to fulfill the socialist pledges of the 3d year of the 5-year plan.

Time is precious in the fall. Farm specialists and leaders, agricultural organ workers and soviets must do everything to insure the highly productive operation of every harvest and transportation complex and detachment, and every unit of machinery. Everything that has been grown must be harvested and removed from the fields, and the safe storage of harvest must be insured.

SPACE RESEARCH SHIP DEPARTS TO RECEIVE DATA FROM SPACE

LD161718Y Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, October 16, TASS--Gigantic antennaes on the new research vessel Kosmonavt Georgiy Dobrovolskiy are directed at the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbital complex. Under the colours of the USSR Academy of Sciences the ship started today from the port of Leningrad on its first cosmic mission in the open ocean.

The task of the current scientific mission is the reception and processing of telemetric information from satellites, space ships, orbital and interplanetary stations.

The Kosmonavt Georgiy Dobrovolskiy belongs to scientific vessels of a new generation built at the Zhdanov ship yard in Leningrad. Two other ships Kosmonavt Vladislav Volkov and Kosmonavt Vladimir Belyayev have already started on their missions from here. At the moment, the ship yards are completing the construction of another vessel to be named after Cosmonaut Viktor Patsayev.

SALYUT COSMONAUTS CONTINUE EXPERIMENTS, OBSERVATIONS

LD161244Y Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 15, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre:

Vladimir Kovalenck and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are working in near-terrestrial space for already 123 days. Today on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31-Progress-4 they will check on board systems, do physical exercises, film the interior of the station, conduct visual observations and photograph the earth's land and ocean surface.

When doing physical exercises the cosmonauts put on the Chibis vacuum costume that forces blood to the lower part of the body.

Under the program of studying materials in space another two technological experiments have been concluded. Monocrystals of a semiconductor substance acadmium sulphide, were obtained in the Kristall installation.

The onboard systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The temperature inside the station is 20 degrees centigrade and pressure--775 millimeters of the mercury column. Vladimir Kovalenck and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well.

'Numerous' Records Set

LD161248Y Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 16, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from Mission Control Centre:

The last leaf of the fourth month has been flipped over in the calendar of history's longest manned expedition in space.

When Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov were leaving Stellar City lilac was blossoming, while now forests around Moscow are shedding their yellow leaves.

Throughout last week the crew of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz devoted most of their time to unloading the Progress-4 ship that brought to the station fuel, water, reserve sets of equipment and scientific materials.

Throughout the flight Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have set numerous records. On Monday they set another one: In the course of three arrivals of cargo ships the crew handled about four tons of freight, said Viktor Glagov, deputy flight director. The crew of the second main expedition is working very efficiently, Blagov said. Thus, they unloaded Progress-4 according to their own technology, as a result of which this difficult operation was completed almost twice faster than planned. The crew displayed virtuoso precision when starting the technological furnaces Kristall and Splav in which more than thirty experiments have been already carried out. Virtually every working revolution around the earth yields good results.

Before starting the new work week the cosmonauts had a good rest on Sunday. They talked with their relatives who were invited to Mission Control Centre. On request of the crew a performance by variety artists was transmitted to Salyut-6.

VENERA SPACECRAFT CONTINUE USSR-FRENCH PROGRAM

LD131648Y Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 13, TASS--A Tass special correspondent reports from the long-range space communication centre: The flight to Venus by the automatic stations Venera-11 and Venera-12 continues. As it was reported, comprehensive studies of physical processes in outer space are conducted in the course of interplanetary flights.

The stations Venera-11 and Venera-12 are continuing the fulfillment of the Soviet-French program of studying cosmic gamma flare-ups. These studies were started earlier by the automatic station Prognoz-6 and the French artificial satellite of the earth Signe-3, that was launched in the Soviet Union. The purpose of these studies is to determine the location and establish the characteristics of cosmic sources of flare-ups of gamma radiation. In the period from September 11 to 19, Soviet and French instruments installed on board the stations Venera-11 and Venera-12 recorded several flare-ups of gamma radiation of galaxial origin.

Measurements of the brightness of the sky in the ultra-violet field were conducted by means of spectrometers installed on the two stations. A powerful flare-up on the sun was detected on September 23. The stream of charged particles from the flare-up was observed for more than two days. A drastic increase in the intensity of protons and alfa-particles of solar origin was recorded at the same time in inter-planetary space in all measured energy ranges.

Being carried out during the flight are comprehensive studies of interplanetary plasma and, in particular, separate measurements of ion components of solar wind which may yield additional information on processes taking place in the solar corona and on the mechanism of acceleration of the solar wind.

On October 13 the station Venera-11 was 11.5 million kilometres from earth and Venera-12--10.6 million kolometres from earth. Research on the route to Venus is being continued. Data of measurements transmitted from the automatic interplanetary stations during communication sessions is being processed and studied.